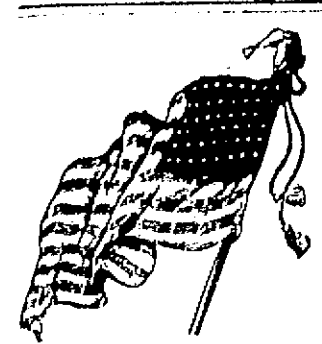


# Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLXII--NO. 14 NEWPORT, R. I. SEPTEMBER 14, 1918 WHOLE NUMBER 8,927



## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editors.

A. H. SANBORN, Editors.

Mercury Building,

161 THOMPSON STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## Local Matters.

### LARGE DRAFT REGISTRATION

The registration under the new draft law passed off without a hitch in Newport on Thursday. The total number of men registered in this city was 2354, which was about 300 above the estimate for the city. Careful preparation had been made for the work, and as far as possible the registrars who had conducted the first general registration in June, 1917, had again been appointed and had the benefit of their previous experience. In 1917 the registration was under the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen, but this year the local Draft Board was in charge.

The registrars in all the wards found much more to do this year than on the previous occasion, the congestion being the greatest in the second ward, where the largest number of men were registered, the total coming to 845. During the morning hours the long line of applicants for registration extended at times half way across Equality Park, and it was not until after one o'clock that the line was reduced so far that the end did not extend outside the door. The registration proceeded rapidly, however, and the line kept advancing, so that no one had to wait an inordinate time. In this ward a large number of delinquents were found, men who should have registered either in the original registration of 1917 or in one of the registrations for men 21 years old this year. At first these delinquents were sent to the Police Station in the patrol wagon for further examination, but later in the day delinquents were registered and action will be taken on them later when their cards are examined by the local board.

During the afternoon the Port Band visited the various registration places and gave a short concert at each.

### CAPTAIN BEACH LEAVES

Captain Edward L. Beach, for a year and a half the inspector in charge and commanding officer of the Naval Torpedo Station, left on Thursday to report for active duty at sea in command of one of the finest ships of the Navy. Captain Martin E. Trench took up his duties as his successor here.

Captain Beach was given a remarkable demonstration when he left the island, and except for the heavy rain that prevailed at the time of his departure for the New York boat in the evening, he would have been escorted by an imposing line of sailors, Marines, yeomen and civilians. The inclement weather interfered with the carefully prepared plans, but many of the Station force assembled at the boat to bid a last farewell. In his stateroom Captain Beach found a multitude of flowers and also a pair of binoculars presented by the women prize makers of the Station.

Before leaving the island, Captain Beach received a remarkable demonstration. A large part of the civilian force assembled to greet him, and he was presented with an engraved set of resolutions of respect and appreciation from the Metal Trades Council. Music was furnished by the Station orchestra and the Star Spangled Banner was sung. Captain Beach expressed his appreciation of the demonstration and introduced his successor, Captain Trench.

Last Sunday was the second day of the gasoline restrictions, and there were apparently fewer machines on the highways than on the preceding Sunday. Broadway looked like a deserted village as far as the use of the roadway was concerned.

### NEWPORT COUNTY FAIR

The Newport County Fair, which comes off next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, will have many new features to interest the public. A number of new and special prizes have been given not heretofore mentioned. Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor has donated a very handsome silver vase for the best hand sewed article exhibited. Mrs. George Waring gives ten dollars in prizes to be divided as follows: \$5 for best sweater, \$3 for helmet, \$1 for socks, and \$1 for wristers.

The one big feature of the fair will be devoted to the exhibits of state war work to be shown in a big tent 80x100 feet, under the auspices of the State Council of National Defence.

Here, with the aid obtained and efficient demonstrators, the people of Rhode Island will be told and shown what the different State agencies are doing to help in the prosecution of the war.

One of the most important booths is that given over to the United States Food Administration for Rhode Island. The "Food-will-win-the-war" slogan will be emphasized here throughout the fair, and careful instruction will be given in the matter of food requirements, distribution, regulation, administration and economical consumption.

Other booths are devoted to the interests of the Boy Scouts of America, co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on by the State College, War Savings Stamp, Navy League, American Red Cross, United States Labor Recruiting Bureau, Jewish Welfare Board, United States Fuel Administration for Rhode Island, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence.

The amusement department will have many new and novel features this year.

The speaking on Thursday by Governor Beekman, Senator Colt and Mayor Burdick will be an interesting feature.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, a communication was received from the corporation holding the contract for incandescent gas lights on the streets of Newport protesting against the holding up of their bills, which they characterized as an attempt to force the Gas Company to give better service through the contractors. The Company stated that they were giving the best possible service, and asked that the regular check be sent.

A communication was received from the United States Housing Corporation, stating that the Illuminating Company was apparently unwilling to bury the wires on the tract where the new houses are to be built, as required by the representative council, and asking that this clause be stricken out in order that the work might not be delayed. The board discussed the matter at some length and it was proposed to call a meeting of the representative council, but it was finally decided to hold a conference with Manager Gosling first.

A communication was received from the Public Utilities Commission stating that no complaint had been filed against the proposed increase of rates of the Newport Gas Light Company, which would become effective in thirty days after filing the new rates. The board decided to make an individual protest.

Much routine business was disposed of.

### PERRY DAY OBSERVED.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the Battle on Lake Erie won by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on September 10, 1813, and in commemoration of the event, patriotic exercises were held in the old State House under the auspices of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and later a band concert was given on Washington square by a naval band furnished by Admiral Joseph W. Onan, commanding the Second Naval District.

His Honor Mayor Burdick presided at the meeting in the State House, and suggested that Perry Day should always be observed as one of Newport's great holidays. The principal address was delivered by Mr. John P. Sanborn, who is a member of the Perry Centennial Commission which has erected a handsome monument to Commodore Perry at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Mr. Pardon S. Kaull, formerly of this city, now Vice President of the Warren Company with headquarters at St. Louis, will leave here Sunday night for Washington, where he and Mrs. Kaull will spend the winter.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, the first day of the Fall term, and the business was largely incident to the re-opening of the schools. Superintendent Lull made a report on the first day's work, showing total attendance of 3,540 as compared with 3,481 last year. In the High School the total attendance was 605 as compared with 620 last year. He said that there is much congestion in the schools in the northern part of the city, especially in Grade 8, and he advised that enough pupils be sent to schools further south to relieve the congestion, the selection being either by volunteers or by arbitrary orders, depending upon whether or not enough volunteers could be obtained. He was given permission to make the necessary changes. Attention was called to the growth of population in the northern section and the possibility of a new school building being required in the outer Broadway section within a comparatively short time.

On the opening day there were no cases of contagious diseases which kept pupils away from school. Four teachers were absent. Mr. Lull spoke of the report on patriotic work in the High School contained in the annual School Report, and said that he hoped that more money of those in the service might be reported by friends so that a record could be kept.

Colonel Cozzens presented the report for the committee on finance, and Dr. Porter for the committee on teachers. In accordance with the recommendation of the latter committee, the resignation of Miss M. Letitia Dwyer was accepted with regret, and leave of absence, because of illness, was granted to Miss Mylie Frank and Miss Katherine W. Hay. Several transfers were made to meet existing conditions, and Miss Mary L. Jones was elected a teacher in Grade V (advanced) at the Coggeshall School. She is a graduate of the Rogers High School and the Rhode Island Normal School, and has been employed as assistant for three years.

On recommendation of the committee on text books, several changes in text books were adopted. Mr. Bachelier reported for the committee on buildings that considerable repair work had been done, but that more work would be required on the heating because of burning soft coal. He reported that the halyards of the Rogers flagstaff had been taken, but thought they might be returned to avoid trouble.

There was some discussion over the increased pay voted to the teachers last spring. This was really contingent upon the city disposing of its notes to raise the necessary money for this and other increased expenses, and the notes have not yet been sold. There is a possibility that they may be before the time for making up the payrolls, so no action will be taken until necessary.

Mr. Harvey turned over a paper that had been sent to him regarding the study of German in the schools. He also called attention to the fact that athletic activity in the Rogers High School is desirable.

Mr. Bachelier spoke of the difficulty in securing men as janitors at the present salaries because of the higher paid places that are open to them. One janitor has already resigned to accept a better position, another is sick, and another is unfit for duty. It is practically impossible to fill their places unless higher salaries are paid. The committee was authorized to lay the facts before the committee of 25.

After an executive session it was announced that Mr. Edward K. Stevens had been directed to mark the papers of his pupils and preserve them, and show interest and sympathy in the work of his scholars.

### PERRY'S BIRTHDAY

On August 23, 1919, occurs the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie, and the one hundred thirty-fourth anniversary of his birth. He died on his birthday at the age of thirty-four years. The people of Cleveland, Ohio, and of Put-in-Bay propose to properly observe the occasion next August. Newport should do the same. Perry died of yellow fever at the Port of Spain, the Island of Trinidad. He was buried there, but in December, 1826, his remains were brought to Newport on the man-of-war Lexington, sent there for that purpose. The interment took place December 4 in the Island Cemetery. It was the greatest funeral procession ever seen in Newport.

### RECENT DEATHS

#### JOHN W. GIBSON.

Mr. John W. Gibson, one of the best known residents of Newport, died at his home on Bliss road on Sunday evening following a long illness. Death was due to Bright's disease. He was in his sixty-second year.

Mr. Gibson was a son of the late John Gibson, who was employed as head gardener on the Charles H. Russell estate on Bellevue and Narragansett avenues. His sons, Thomas J., John W. and Joseph Gibson, formed the firm of Gibson Brothers, engaging in business as florists and landscape gardeners, and built up a flourishing business. Their greenhouses were located on Mulbone road and retail stores were established on Bellevue avenue and Washington square. A few years ago Mr. Thomas J. Gibson engaged in business for himself, conducting the retail store on Washington square; while John W. and Joseph Gibson continued the Bellevue avenue business and the Mulbone road greenhouses.

Mr. Gibson was deeply interested in Free Masonry, being a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., Newport Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., DeBlois Council, No. 5, R. and S. M., and Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He was a member of the Newport Horticultural Society, of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, of Newport Lodge of Elks and of Weenat Shasit Tribe of Red Men. He had been a member of the Representative Council since the adoption of the present charter.

He is survived by two brothers, Messrs. Thomas J. and Joseph Gibson, and three sisters, Mrs. George Taylor, Miss Susan E. Gibson and Miss Caroline L. Gibson.

#### MRS. ELIZABETH R. STERNE.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Sterne, for many years a teacher in the public schools of Newport, died at the Newport Hospital on Monday at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She had been under treatment there for about six weeks, following a shock.

Mrs. Sterne was a daughter of the late Benjamin and Mary S. Mumford and had spent her entire life in Newport. She first took up her teaching duties in 1861, and continued in active service until 1911, when she was placed on the retired list under the provisions of the new law. She was a faithful and competent teacher, and many of the men and women prominent in Newport today owe much of their success to their instruction in her classes.

#### LIEUT. BARRET KILLED.

Another Newport man has given his life for his country. Lieutenant W. Clark Barret of this city was killed in action in France on July 28th while leading his men in a charge against the Germans. Lieut. Barret was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Barret of 10 Gardner street, and was 24 years of age. He received his commission after attending the Plattsburg Training Camp.

The details of Lieutenant Barret's death were received in a letter from another Newport boy, Lieutenant Harold R. Anthony, who is an officer in the same company. He said that Lieutenant Barret led his platoon over the top when the order came, but before he had proceeded far he was struck in the head by a bullet from a machine gun and instantly killed. His grave was carefully marked so that it can be identified readily.

Lieutenant Barret's father is an employee of the Boston Store, and he also leaves a brother, Mr. Allyn H. Barret, who is engaged in F. M. C. A. work here.

The Republican caucuses preliminary to the State election will be held in this city on Wednesday evening next, when a candidate will be nominated from the various representative districts for representative in the General Assembly, and the members of the ward committees will be elected. At the same caucuses, delegates will be elected to the city convention to be held on Friday evening, September 20. This convention will nominate a candidate for Senator in the General Assembly and will also elect delegates to the State Convention and First Congressional District Convention, both of which will be held in Providence on September 24th.

Last Monday was the twentieth anniversary of the destruction of the Ocean House by fire.

### DR. N. J. SPROUL RESIGNS.

Rev. Nathaniel J. Sproul, D. D., for nearly ten years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, tendered his resignation to the congregation at the morning service last Sunday in order to accept a call to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church at Somerville, N. J. The resignation is to take effect November 1st, and a meeting of the congregation was held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of petitioning the Presbytery of Providence to sever the pastoral relations.

Dr. Sproul began his duties with the First Presbyterian Church in January, 1909, succeeding Rev. Dr. Aquila Webb. During his pastorate, the church has made much progress in a spiritual and material way, a large portion of the church debt having been discharged and many improvements made, including the erection of a parsonage on the ground at the rear of the church. Dr. Sproul has taken an active interest in Newport affairs and has unhesitatingly aligned himself in all work for the betterment of the city.

The First Reformed Church of Somerville, N. J., is the oldest in the denomination, having been founded in 1699. It is a strong church, free from debt, and is located in an important little city of some 6000 people not far from New York.

While the decision of Dr. Sproul to leave Newport is regretted by members of his congregation as well as citizens generally, his friends are pleased that he has been called to such an important pastorate. Within the last few months several flourishing churches in other places have asked Dr. Sproul to consider a call to their pastorates.

### AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Some of the finest artists in the musical line will appear at the Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church next Tuesday evening, September 17. The well known and popular artists, Mr. Augustus Hazard Swan, Mr. Samson Noble and Miss Eulice Young will render a program rarely excelled.

Because of the oversight of a technicality required by law, the proposed increase in gas rates will not go into effect in Newport this month. Steps have been taken to again give the formal notice required by law so that the increase may become effective next month. In the meantime city authorities are making preparations to fight the case before the Public Utilities Commission.

For the first time in many months there was trouble between soldiers and police on Market square on Saturday evening. A soldier who was driving a truck while under the influence of liquor was arrested by the police and a small riot followed, but was quickly subdued. Before the liquor regulations went into effect such affairs were quite common.

Mr. Robert Proud Lee, who was superintendent of the Newport Street Railway in 1893, but for several years superintendent of the street railway in Meriden, Conn., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lee in this city. He is accompanied by his family.

A large force of men is now at work on the Coddington Point development, and a steam shovel is assisting in the work of grading. The contractors are depending upon the labor unions to provide them with the skilled workers necessary to complete their contract.

Another company of Marines from the Training Camp at Paris Island, S. C., arrived in Newport last Sunday to assist in the important guard work that has been assigned to the Marines in this vicinity. The new arrivals, like their predecessors are a fine looking body of men.

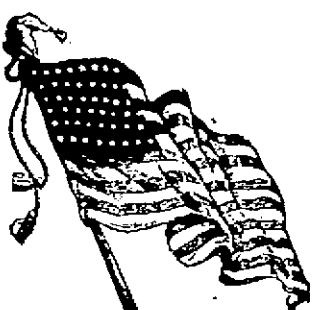
A change of schedule is announced for the railroad trains in this vicinity for September 22nd, but the new time tables have not yet been issued.

Mr. Ralph R. Barker has been appointed associate director of the War Camp Community Service of Newport.

Mr. Archie Wilks has returned from France and is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Wilks.

"Spanish Influenza" has made its appearance at some of the government stations in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Cou-dray of Washington are visiting friends in Newport.



### MIDDLETOWN

(From our Regular Correspondent)

The regular meeting of the Public School Committee, to have been held on Monday evening, September 16th, has been postponed until Sept. 23d, owing to the fact that the Republican caucus has been set for that same evening, also at the town hall. With opposition candidates in the field there is likely to be a large gathering and an unusually active meeting. There is a feeling that the "Old Party" is going to put up a strong fight to get back into power.

On account of Thursday's having been set for registration day at the town hall Aquidneck Grange was obliged to hold its regular meeting Tuesday evening. It was very late in beginning (after 9 o'clock) as the electric lights were found out of commission, and it took the repair gang some time to get out from Newport and straighten out matters. Trouble was found on several poles one as far out as Slate Hill.

Arrangements for the next meeting, which will be "Neighbors' Night" Sept. 26th, were discussed. The entertainment will be furnished by the officers, with the lecturer, Miss Helen L. Stoddard of Newport, as chairman. It is expected that a small play will be given.

It was voted to give James Mulligan, who has recently entered the Navy from this Grange, a kit. No action was taken upon the request to hold a Grange exhibit at the Newport County Agricultural Fair, as the men are so overburdened with work, owing to scarcity of help, that they could not attend to the detail of an exhibit. At the conclusion of the business, there was a short literary program with a number of original sets of verse by Mr. Alexander McEllan of Newport. The serving of light refreshments concluded the evening.

Holy Cross Guild has resumed its suppers for the winter. The first held after the summer recess took place Wednesday evening at the Guild house. As usual there was a generous delegation from Newport, and many from Portsmouth as well as a large number from Middletown. Mrs. Henry I. Chase continues as the efficient head of the supper committee which position she has successfully filled for many years.

Although the schools in Middletown continue to increase in numbers, President I. Lincoln Sherman still desires to make his annual gift of tickets to the pupils for Children's Day at the Newport County Agricultural Fair. Tickets are given for the 2 boys and 2 girls in each room having the best standing for the year. In cases where there is a fifth boy and fifth girl who have the same standing as the others extra tickets are available and each teacher has one. A member of the School Committee has offered a little extra inducement this year to the child from Middletown who shall win the prize in the spelling contest at the Fair. This has been won two years in succession by a Middletown girl and was also secured last year for a third time.

Rev. J. Harding Hughes has returned from his vacation this week, to register, but will not resume his duties at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel until Sunday, September 22d. Bishop Rhineland of Pennsylvania will officiate on Sunday next.

The monthly meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange will be omitted this month in deference to the Newport County Agricultural Fair. The October meeting will be at Little Compton Commons with Little Compton Grange.

St. George's School re-opens Sept. 25th for the winter term.

Mrs. John P. Peckham with Mrs. John S. Peckham, her husband's mother, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson at Stamford, Conn., having motored home with them early in the week at the conclusion of their week's visit here. Mrs. Peckham will also visit her son, Dr. Ellery Peckham, who resides at Stamford.

The annual school report recently issued by Superintendent of Schools Joel Peckham, contains fine pictures of the new Berkeley School and the re-modeled Oliphant School, with a brief outline of each and of the work of the special building committee.

A new lot of recruits for the Naval Training Station here is coming in at the rate of some 200 a day from various recruiting stations. For some time the number has been decreasing because of details that have been sent out from here.

Elijah Anthony of Jamestown and Raymond H. Ayler of Portsmouth have received commissions as second lieutenants of artillery, and will be assigned to duty with the field artillery in replacement service.

The annual election of officers of Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., occurs next Wednesday evening.

# North of Fifty-Three

by  
**Bertrand W. Sinclair**  
Copyright by LITTLE, BROWN & Co

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## Home Again.

Twelve months works many a change on a changing frontier. Hazel found this so. When she came to plan her route she found the G. T. P. bridge the last day in a transcontinental system. Its trains westbound already within striking distance of Fort George. She could board a sleeping car at trienville and detain within a hundred miles of the ancient trading post—with a fast river boat to carry her the remaining distance.

Fort George loomed up a jumbled area of houses and tents, log buildings, frame structures yellow in their newness, strangers to point as yet. On every hand others stood in varying stages of erection. Folks hurried about the sturdy beginning of a future greatness. And as she left the boat and followed a new-bald walk of planks toward a hotel, Jake Lauer stepped out of a store, squarely into her path.

His round face lit up with a smile of recognition. And Hazel, fresh from



His Round Face Lit Up With a Smile of Recognition.

the long and lonesome journey, was equally glad to set eyes on a familiar, a genuinely friendly face.

"I am pleased to welcome you back to Gott's country, Mrs. Vagstaff," he said. "And let me carry dot sild case already."

They walked two blocks to the King's hotel, where Lauer's family was housed. He was in for supplies, he told her, and, of course, his wife and children accompanied him.

"Not dat Greda iss afraid. She iss so goat a man as I on der ranch ven I am gone," he explained. "But for dem it iss a change. Und I bring by der town a valgonload of bobadoes. By cesh, dem bobadoes iss sell high."

It flashed into Hazel's mind that there was a heaven-sent opportunity to reach the cabin without facing that hundred miles in the company of chance-hired strangers. But she did not broach the subject at once. Instead she asked eagerly of Bill. Lauer told her that Bill had tarried a few days at the cabin, and then struck out alone for the mines. And he had not said when he would be back.

Mrs. Lauer, unchanged from a year earlier, welcomed her with pleased friendliness. And Jake left the two of them and the chubby kiddies in the King's office while he betook himself about his business. Hazel held his wife and the children to her room as soon as one was assigned to her. And there, almost before she knew it, she was murmuring brokenly her story into an ear that listened with sympathy and understanding. Only a woman can grasp some of a woman's needs. Gretta Lauer patted Hazel's shoulder with a motherly hand, and bade her cheer up.

"Home's the place for you, dear," she said, smilingly. "You just come right along with us. Your man will come quick enough when he gets word. And we'll take good care of you in the meantime. La, I'm all excited over it. It's the finest thing could happen for you both. Take it from me, dearie, I know. We've had our troubles, Jake and I. And, seeing I'm only six months short of being a graduate nurse, you needn't fear. Well, well!"

"I'll need to have food hauled in," Hazel reflected. "And some things I brought with me. I wish Bill were here. I'm afraid I'll be a lot of bother. Won't you be heavily loaded, as it is?"

She recalled swiftly the odd, makeshift team that Lauer depended on—the mule, lop-eared and solemn, "and Gretchen, der cow." She had cash and drafts for over three thousand dollars on her person. She wondered if it would offend the sturdy independence of these simple, kindly neighbors, if she offered to supply a four-horse team and wagon for their mutual use?

But she had been forestalled there, she learned in the next breath.

"Oh, bother nothing," Mrs. Lauer declared. "Why, we'd be ashamed if we couldn't help a little. And far's the load goes, you ought to see the four beautiful horses your husband let Jake have. You don't know how much Jake appreciates it, nor what a fine man he thinks your husband is. We needed horses so bad, and didn't have the money to buy. So Mr. Vagstaff didn't say a thing but got the team for us, and Jake's paying for them. In clearing out plowing and making improvements on your land. Honest, they would get more the load we'll have. There's a good wagon road

Oh, to feel the wind grow strong  
Where the trail leads down.  
I could never learn the way  
And widow of the town.

She blinked. The town—it seemed to have grown remote, a fantasy in which she had played a puppet part. But she was home again. If only the gloominess of it endured strong enough to carry her through whatever black days might come to her there alone.

She would gladly have cooked her supper in the kitchen fireplace, and laid down to sleep under her own roof. It seemed the natural thing to do. But she had not expected to find the cabin livably arranged, and she had promised the Lauers to spend the night



Walked Away Through the Woods.

with them. So presently she closed the door and walked away through the woods.

September and October trooped past, and as they marched the yellow thickets and poplar groves grew yellow and brown, and carpeted the floor of the woods with fallen leaves. Shrub and tree bared gaunt limbs to every autumn wind. Only the spruce and pine stood forth in their year-round habitations of green. The days shortened steadily. The nights grew long, and bitter with frost. Snow fell, blanketing softly the dead leaves. Old Winter cracked his whip masterfully over all the North.

Day by day, between tasks, and often while she worked, Hazel's eyes would linger on the edges of the clearing. Often at night she would lift herself on elbow at some unexpected sound, her heart leaping wild with expectation. And always she would lie down again, and sometimes press her clenched hand to her lips to keep back the despairing cry. Always she adjoined herself to be patient, to wait doggedly as Bill would have waited, to make due allowance for immensity of distance, for the manifold delays which might overtake a messenger facing across those silent miles or a man hurrying to his home. Many things might hold him back. But he would come. It was inconceivable that he might not come.

Meantime, with only a dim consciousness of the fact, she underwent a marvelous schooling in adaptation, self-restraint. She had work of a sort, tasks such as every housewife finds self-imposed in her own home. She was seldom lonely. She married at that. It was unique in her experience. All her old dread of the profound silence, the pathless forests which folded like a prison wall, distances which seemed impossible of span, had vanished. In its place had fallen over her an abiding sense of peace, of security. The lusty storm winds whistling about the cabin sang a restful lullaby. When the wolves lifted their weird, melancholy plaint to the cold, star-jeweled skies, she listened without the old shudder. These things, which were wont to oppress her, to send her imagination reeling along morbid ways, seemed but a natural aspect of life, of which she herself was a part.

Often, sitting before her glowing fireplace, watching a flame kindled with her own hands with wood she herself carried from the pile outside, she pondered this. It defied her powers of self-analysis. She could only accept it as a fact, and be glad. Granville and all that Granville stood for had withdrawn to a more or less remote background. She could look over the frost-spangled forests and feel that she lacked nothing—nothing save her mate. There was no impression of transient aloneness; no chafing to be elsewhere, to do otherwise. It was home, she reflected; perhaps that was why.

A simple routine served to fill her days. She kept her house shining, she cooked her food, carried in her fuel. Except on days of fortnight storm she put on her snowshoes, and with a little rifle in the crook of her arm prowled at random through the woods—partly because it gave her pleasure to range sturdily afield, partly for the physical brace of exertion in the crisp air. Otherwise she curled comfortably before the fireplace and sewed, or read something out of Bill's catholic assortment of books.

It was given her, also, to learn the true meaning of neighborliness, that kindness of spirit which is stifled by stress in the crowded places, and stimulated by like stress amid surroundings where life is uncomplicated, direct, where cause and effect tread on each other's heels. Every day, if she failed to drop into their cabin, came one of her neighbors to see if all were well with her.

Quite as a matter of course Jake kept steadily replenished for her a great pile of firewood. Or they would come, babies and all, bundled in furs of Jake's trapping, lingering up of an evening behind the frisky bays. And while the bays marched hay in Roaring Bill Wagstaff's stable, they would cluster about the open hearth, popping corn for the children, talking, always with cheerful optimism.

Behind Lauer's mild blue eyes lurked a mind that burrowed incessantly to the roots of things. He had lived

and worked and read, and, pondering it all, he had summed up a few of the verities.

"Life, it iss given us, and we must off it make der best we can," he said once to Hazel, fumbling a few books he had borrowed to read at home. "Life iss good, just 'er lifting of life. If only we go not asty 'er after der vord-fish dings—and if der self-reservation struggle years us not so dot we cannot enjoy being alive. So many iss struggle and slave under terrible conditions. Und it iss largely because off ignorance. We know not yet we can do—and we shrink from der unknown. Here iss acres by der thousand free to der man yet can off it make use—and dousands yet liss and dies and neffer liss a home. Here iss good, gleam air—and in der slauke and stumms and dirty streets iss a language of tuberculosis. Der balance iss not true. Und in der own way der rich iss full off drouble—drunk mit eggement, verry mit blouses. Ach, der voods and mountains and streams, plenty off food, and a kindly neighbor—Iss not dot enough? Only der abnormal wants more as dot. Und I think der drouble iss largely dot der modern, high-pressure civilization makes for der abnormal, volder a man iss a millionaire or vork in der brewery, contentment iss a state off der mind—and if der mind vorks not logic it vill contend in der simple dings."

It sounded like a pronouncement of Bill's. But Lauer did not often grow serious. Mostly he was jovially cheerful, and his wife likewise. The North had emancipated them, and they were loyal to the source of their deliverance. And Hazel understood, because she herself had found the wild land a benefactor, kindly in its silence, restful in its forested peace, a cure for sickness of soul. Twice now it had rescued her from herself.

November and December went their appointed way—and still no word of Bill. If now and then her pillow was wet she struggled mightily against depression. She was not lonely in the dire significance of the word—but she longed passionately for him. And she held fast to her faith that he would come.

The last of the old year she went little abroad, ventured seldom beyond the clearing. And on New Year's eve Jake Lauer's wife came to the cabin to stay.

Hazel sat up, wide awake, on the instant. There was not the slightest sound. She had been deep in sleep. Nevertheless she felt, rather than knew, that some one was in the living-room. Perhaps the sound of the door opening had filtered through her slumber. She hesitated an instant, not through fear, because in the months of living alone fear had utterly forsaken her; but hope had leaped so often, only to fall sickeningly, that she was half-persuaded it must be a dream. Still the impression strengthened. She slipped out of bed. The door of the bedroom stood slightly ajar.

Bill stood before the fireplace, his shaggy fur cap pushed far back on his head, his gauntlets swinging from the cord about his neck. She had left a great bowl of coals on the hearth, and the glow shone redly on his frost-scathed face. But the marks of bitter trail bucking, the marks of frostbite, the stubby beard, the tiny icicles that still clustered on his eyebrows; while these traces of hardship tugged at her heart they were forgotten when she saw the expression that overshadowed his face. Wonder and unbelief and longing were all mirrored there. She took a shy step forward to see what riveted his gaze. And despite the choking sensation in her throat she smiled—for she had taken off her little, bearded moccasins and left them lying on the hearth before the fire, and he was staring down at them like a man fresh-wakened from a dream, unbelieving and bewildered.

With that she opened the door and ran to him. He started, as if she had been a ghost. Then he opened his arms and drew her close to him.

"Bill, Bill, what made you so long?" she whispered. "I guess it served me right, but it seemed a never-ending time."

"What made me so long?" he echoed, bending his rough cheek down against the warm smoothness of hers. "Lord, I didn't know you wanted me. I ain't no telepathist, hon. You never peeped one little word since I left. How long you been here?"

"Since last September." She smiled up at him. "Didn't Convoisseur's man deliver a message from me to the mine? Didn't you come in answer to my note?"

"Great Caesar's ghost—since September—alone! You poor little girl!" he murmured. "No, if you sent word to me through Convoisseur I never get it. Maybe something happened to him. I left the Klappan with the first snow. Went poking aimlessly over around the Finlay river with a couple of trappers. Couldn't settle down. Never heard a word from you. I'd given you up. I just blew in this way by sheer accident. Girl, girl, you don't know how good it is to see you again, to have this warm body of yours cuddled up to me again. And you came right here and planted yourself to wait till I turned up?"

"Sure!" She laughed happily. "But I sent you word, even if you never got it. Oh, well, it doesn't matter. Nothing matters now. You're here, and I'm here, and—Oh, Billy-boy, I was an awful pig-headed idiot. Do you think you can take another chance with me?"

"Say—he held her off at arm's length admiringly—"do you want to know how strong I am for taking a chance with you? Well, I was on my way out to face the next train East, just to see—just to see if you still cared two pins; to see if you still thought your game was better than mine."

"Well, you don't have to take any eastbound train to find that out," she cried gaily. "I'm here to tell you I care a lot more than any number of pins. Oh, I've learned a lot in the last six months. Bill, I had to hurt myself, and you too. I had to get a job to jar me out of my self-centered little orbit. I got it, and it did me good



He Held Her Off at Arm's Length, Admiringly.

And it's funny, I came back here because I thought I ought to, because it was our home, but rather dreading it. And I've been quite contented and happy—only hungry, oh, so dreadfully hungry, for you."

Bill kissed her. "I didn't make any mistake in you after all," he said. "You're a real partner. You're the right stuff. I love you more than ever. If you don't mistake you paid for it, like a real game sport. What's a few months? We've all our life before us, and it's plain falling now we've got our bearings again."

"Amen!" she whispered. "I—huh, say, man of mine, you've been on the trail, and I know what the trail is. You must be hungry. I've got all kinds of goodies cooked in the kitchen. Take off your clothes, and I'll get you something to eat."

"I'll go you," he said. "I am hungry! Made a long wish to get here for the night. I got six huskies running loose outside, so if you hear 'em scuffling around you'll know it's not the wolves. Say, it was some welcome surprise to find a fire when I came in. Thought first somebody traveling through had put up. Then I saw those slippers lying there. That was sure making me take notice when you stepped out."

He chuckled at the recollection. Hazel lit the lamp, and stirred up the fire, plying it with wood. Then she slipped a heavy bathrobe over her nightgown and went into the chilly kitchen, emerging therefrom presently with a tray of food and a kettle of water to make coffee. This she set on the fire. Wherever she moved Bill's eyes followed her with a gleam of joy, tinged with smiling incredulity. When the kettle was safely bestowed on the coals, he drew her on his knee. There for a minute she perched in rich content. Then she rose.

"Come very quietly with me, Bill," she whispered, with a fine air of mystery. "I want to show you something."

"Sure! What is it?" he asked.

"Come and see," she smiled, and took up the lamp. Bill followed obediently.

Close up beside her bed stood a small, square crib. Hazel set the lamp on a table and, turning to the bundle of blankets which filled this new piece of furniture, drew back one corner, revealing a round, puckered-up infant face.

"For the love of Mike!" Bill muttered. "Is it—Is it—"

"It's our son," she whispered proudly. "Born the tenth of January—three weeks ago today. Don't, don't—you great bear—you'll wake him."

For Bill was bending down to peer at the tiny morsel of humanity, with a strange, blushed smile on his face, his big, clumsy fingers touching the soft, pink cheeks. And when he stood up he drew a long breath, and laid one arm around her shoulders.

"Us two and the kid," he said whimsically. "It should be the hardest combination in the world to bust. Are you happy, little person?"

She nodded, clinging to him, wordlessly happy. And presently she covered the baby's face, and they went back to sit before the great fireplace, where the kettle bubbled cheerfully and the crackling blaze sent forth its challenge to the heavy of frost sprites that held high revel outside.

And, after a time, the blaze died to a heap of glowing embers, and the forerunning wind of a northeast storm sighed and whistled about a house deep wrapped in contented slumber, a house no longer divided against itself.

(THE END)

## Work for Cheerfulness.

To keep the face cheerful, the voice cheerful, to do good like a machine, we must keep the heart cheerful. This is not an easy matter. One does not simply have to say, "I will be cheerful," and then have it so. He has to work for cheerfulness, just as he works to be honest, or kind, or brave, or learned. He must be looking out for bright things to see and do. He must deliberately yet quickly choose which things he will think about and how. He has to shut his teeth, as it were, sometimes, and turn away from the gloomy things, and do something to bring back the cheerful spirit again. If we are cheerful for others we are doing for ourselves. Good given, means good sent back. Cheerfulness can become a habit, and habit sometimes helps us over hard places. A cheerful heart seeth cheerful things.—Workman.

## To Relieve Nosebleed.

The treatment of nosebleed depends on its nature and cause. In ordinary cases the bleeding stops of itself in a little while; if it continues too long, the person afflicted with it may snuff up ice water in which a little salt is dissolved, or apply ice to the outside of the nose or to the back of the neck. If the bleeding comes from the front of the septum, pressure of the finger, maintained for a few minutes until a clot forms, will arrest it. The sufferer should keep as quiet as possible and should hold his head up. If nosebleed recurs again and again, have a physician look for the bleeding point. By touching it with some astringent, or by cauterizing it, he can usually stop the bleeding. If the sufferer is excited or run down, the doctor will prescribe tonics and a sustaining diet.

# FARM POULTRY

## ECONOMICAL FEED FOR HENS

Simple Ration, Consisting of Corn and Protein Supplement Favored by Ohio Station.

That a simple ration consisting of corn and a protein supplement is more economical under usual market conditions than a mixture of several different feeds for laying hens is shown by feeding tests at the Ohio experimental station.

Corn and meat scrap have given practically as good returns as a ration of corn, wheat, oats, bran, middlings, oilmeal and meat scrap. The hens fed the simple ration had access to soft feeding loppers containing a dry mash made of chick parts of ground corn and five parts of meat scrap mixed with 70 per cent protein. They received twice as much corn, fed in equal portions in the litter twice daily, as they consumed of the mash, and also had grit and oyster shells.

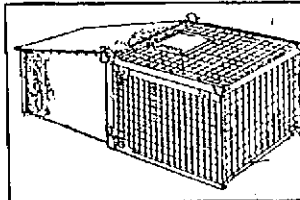
The hens fed the variety ration laid more eggs, but not enough more to pay for the extra cost of their feed. Their eggs and skin milk, as well as meat scrap, are recommended to be fed with corn for laying hens.

## YARD FOR LITTLE CHICKENS

Wire Covered Device, Attached to Brooding Coop, Will Be Found Quite Convenient.

For the person who hatches and broods little chickens in the good old-fashioned way, with Biddy to furnish the heat, this little covered wire yard to be attached to a brooding coop should prove a mighty handy arrangement. It will keep the little fellows from wandering far away from mother until they are large enough to know enough to come in out of the rain when one of those frequent showers blows up; and this wandering, while still young and foolish, is cause for the death of a goodly percentage of early hatched chicks, and is incidentally cause for a whole heap of tire-some running about by the good housewife who looks after most of the chickens on our farms.

This pen consists of four rectangular frames, or woven wire walls, The two side and end frames are hinged to the top frame so that they can be folded



Collapsible Chicken Yard.

under or into it when not in use, or when being shipped to the buyer; thus they can be folded into a small space for shipment or for storing from one brooding season to the next. When placed in front of a brooder coop, this contrivance gives the chicks a little grassy range, and yet keeps them within sound of the coaxing call of the old hen. Also, the coop can be opened so as to allow the hen to have the same range as the chicks, and a little exercise is a mighty good thing for her as well as for the chicks. Incidentally, this little pen keeps rats and other prowling, murdering varmints away from the chicks.

## PACKING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Good Plan to Use Strong Basket Lined With Excelsior—Aim to Prevent Any Jarring.

A good way to pack eggs for hatching is in a strong basket. The basket should be lined with excelsior or other spring material which will hold its position, about an inch thick; then each egg should be wrapped with excelsior, half an inch thick, and carefully nestled in the basket until all the eggs are in; then they should be covered over with an inch of excelsior and a cloth cover held on by tacks pushed into the rim of the basket, or sewed down by passing heavy string through the cloth and through the basket beneath the rim. Such a package is strong and does not jar the eggs enough to hurt them, even when quite roughly handled. A basket with a strong, upright handle cannot be used, so that other things cannot be piled on the basket and crush it.

## COCKERELS TO HEAD FLOCKS

Wide Field for Farmer Who Wishes to Specialize in This Business—Eggs Are in Demand.

Each year many farms start in the purebred poultry business, and in time are wanting to purchase eggs to raise cockerels to head their flocks for another year.

So there is a wide field open for the farmer who wishes to specialize in this kind of business.

That grounded maxim, so ripe and celebrated in the mouths of wisest men, that to the public good private respects must yield.—Milton.

## Zero of Sport.

Of course we may be wrong about it, but personally we never could have much fun with a goldfish.—Galveston News.

## Improvement on Old Adage.

If at first you don't succeed, try, try again, but be sure to try a little harder than you did before, and just a little differently, too.





# The Mercury.

Established by Franklin in 1774.  
Newport, R. I.  
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
Office Telephone 141  
House Telephone 160

Saturday, September 14, 1918



The aliens in this country subject to draft between the ages of 18 to 45 are said to number two millions of men.

President Wilson did a wise thing when he decided to abandon his Liberty loan political campaign to a future date.

A report says that the ban on the use of automobiles on Sunday may be lifted soon. After a few weeks more it will make little difference to Newport whether it is lifted or not.

Thursday was a great day for registration. The total registration in this State was 54,405. This number is far in excess of the estimated number previous to the registration.

Postmaster-General Burleson is planning to merge postal and telegraph offices throughout the country to cut down costs and conserve manpower.

The unfeelingness of the administration and the unjust inequalities of the new tax bill before Congress are being severely criticized by many of the leaders in Congress.

If the new revenue bill now before Congress becomes a law, as it undoubtedly will, some seventy-eight per cent. of all the taxes will be paid in the North.

Reports say that Secretary McAdoo is about to retire from the Treasury Department and a new cabinet position is to be created for him, that of Secretary of Transportation. It is said that John Skelton Williams is slated for the Treasuryship.

A newspaper report says "The impression is strong that the Administration will not undertake to set a price on raw cotton." Of course not. Cotton is a Southern production. The President can set a price on wheat, because but little wheat is raised in the South. Cotton is another matter.

Theodore Francis Green says the gubernatorial candidacy on the Democratic ticket holds out no allurement for him this year. This will give another chance for State Senator Troy of Providence to try for the nomination. State Senator Archambault of West Warwick also announces that he is a candidate.

The Yankee boys are showing what stuff they are made of "over there." Uncle Sam now has an army of his own and the drive the Americans have made under Pershing this week is another evidence that the Kaiser will have to sit up and take notice. The Allied armies have gained much ground the past week, and captured many prisoners and guns. The record of the American army is a glorious one.

The result in Maine last Monday encourages the Republicans to believe that they will have a majority in the next national house of representatives. The present house is very close. The political complexion is as follows: Democrats 216, Republicans 210, Progressives 2, Prohibitionist 1, Socialist 1, Independents 2, vacancies 3. The Republicans will have to gain but few to give them the control. The Senate is a more difficult matter. There they will have to change five states in order to get a majority of one.

Congressman Moore of Philadelphia the other day proposed a tax of three dollars a bale on cotton. The result was a storm right off from every Southern member in Congress. Cotton now selling at thirty-five cents a pound is worth five times what it was at the beginning of the war. The whole strength of this Administration is bent on keeping the price up. The President has put a price on wheat and other commodities raised in the north, but cotton, a Southern product, is sacred and must not be touched. No better evidence is needed that the South is in the saddle.

The Nation goes home dry after June 30 next during the continuance of the war. Before the war is over most likely the Constitutional prohibition will have become a law by vote of three-fourths of the states. Thus far the prohibition amendment has been ratified by fourteen states, of which number eight may be classed as Southern states, four Western and two Eastern. The two Eastern states that have adopted the prohibition amendment are Massachusetts and Indiana. The Southern states are Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

## FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

The U. S. Food Administrator of Rhode Island sends out the following for all housekeepers to heed:

You have 2 level tablespoons of Sugar to use this day—an amount which divides well by 2, but not so easily by 3. And most of us eat three meals.

When you were a small person, did you ever figure out logically how much better it was to eat your cake or candy "on time" than to eat it up right away?

Now about these three meals of yours? Supposing you decide to go without Sugar at one of them—which one shall it be?

Breakfast is the logical meal for such discipline, isn't it? For one thing, what you eat really doesn't need Sugar. Your first cup of Sugar from the bin you get from the Sugar bowl, but Sugar nevertheless, and the best part of the fruit sugar is that it doesn't estimate on your day's ration. Just as a little tip the chestnuts, like pines, apples and peaches, are apt to be sweeter than fresh fruits.

The prepared breakfast foods are so sweet to themselves that they do not require Sugar. If you have been eating them with Sugar you will need to take about three teaspoons, to become reconciled, but you will never go back to the old way. The cooked breakfast foods do not have the sweetness quite as well developed. But if you are used to being on the natural plan, and if some fruit especially some dried fruit such as dates or raisins, is added about fifteen minutes before the cereal is removed from the fire, you will remark afterwards on the delicious taste of oatmeal, hominy, grits, or pearl barley which you ate this morning.

Sugar added to it would be an insult. The worst is now over and only the question of coffee remains. If others can drink it with cream only, and like it, why can't you? It's only a little matter of education, you'd hate to admit that you're too old to learn, wouldn't you?

A Guide in Using Sugar.  
Monthly Ration—2 pounds  
Approximate Daily Ration:  
1 day ..... 1 ounce  
or  
1 day ..... 2 1/2 level tablespoons  
or  
1 day ..... 1 round tablespoon  
or  
1 day ..... 6 level teaspoons  
or  
1 day ..... 3 lumps  
36 level teaspoons ..... 1 pound  
48 rounded teaspoons ..... 1 pound  
32 to 40 heaping teaspoons ..... 1 pound

## SOME DEMOCRATIC SELECTIONS.

It looks as if both the nominees for Congress from the First District would be Newport men. Mayor Clark Burdick will undoubtedly receive the Republican nomination and Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan of this city has been selected by the Democratic leaders for the Democratic nomination.

Representative George F. O'Shaunessy will make the fight against Senator Colt for the United States Senatorship, and Theodore Francis Green will be the Democratic nominee for Governor, provided the recommendations of the conference are carried out. State Senator Stephen J. Carey of Richmond will be the Congressional nominee against General Walter R. Stimes in the Second District, and Adelant Archambault was selected by the conference to oppose Ambrose Kennedy in the Third District. However, Senator Troy of Providence has aspirations in that direction and may make a contest for the nomination on the floor of the convention.

## MAINE ELECTION.

The Republican victory in Maine last Monday appears to be as complete as could be desired. That party elected its Governor, U. S. Senator and the four Congressmen by substantial majorities. In the state senate the Democrats were successful in electing but 1 out of 31, and the house will stand 112 Republicans to 39 Democrats. The Republicans carried every county in the state but one, electing all the county officers. Maine certainly has opened the fall campaign in a successful manner for the Republican party.

## WHERE DOES YOUR MONEY GO?

Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania has made another attempt to get some sort of Congressional supervision over the expenditures of the Executive Department of the enormous appropriations that Congress has granted. In the Ways and Means Committee of which he is a leading member, Mr. Moore tried to attach to the new revenue bill an amendment creating a joint Congressional Committee to co-operate with the President in an effort to eliminate some of the waste and extravagance that have distinguished the conduct of the war up to the present time. Of course Mr. Moore's suggestion did not receive the approval of administration members on the committee, who have consistently voted in the House against all similar propositions in the past. It did, however, serve to notify the country that the Republicans in Congress are alive to the situation and are doing what they can to insure a fair return for the money taken from the people by taxation.

## BOOTLEAGERS CAUGHT

Five men arrested in Newport. Charged with having liquor within the barred zone. Were taken before Judge Arthur L. Brown in the United States District Court in Providence Wednesday and given sentence. Jose Ferriz of Fall River and Oscar Silva of Newport were each fined \$25 and Harry Golden, a merchant, and George S. Hartman of New York were each sentenced to one year in the jail at Cranston for carrying liquor in the barred zone at Newport.

## PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Mr. William F. Grinnell is building a market on his land on Freeborn street.

Mr. Frank H. Chase, youngest son of Rev. Mr. Chase, and Miss Mildred Dunfee daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dunfee of Tiverton East Corners were married last week. They have returned from their honeymoon and are at their home on East Main road and Mitchell's lane.

Mrs. Florence Blake of Providence has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin A. Chase.

Rev. Emory R. Porter, D. D., of Newport preached at St. Paul's Church Sunday morning. Rev. Robert Bachman has returned from his vacation and conducted the services at St. Mary's Church. Rev. George H. Manning of Middletown preached at the Christian Church. Rev. Milborne Blackwell preached at Holy Cross.

Mrs. Henry F. Anthony has received several letters from her son, Elliott Anthony, who is in France. He is well and with Sergeant Ernest Cross he is seeing as much of the country as is possible.

Master Benjamin Thurston, who has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Simmons, has returned to his home in Newport.

Ray Ayler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ayler of Freeborn street, who has been in the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, has won his commission as a second lieutenant. Lieutenant Ayler has been here to spend his furlough with his parents. He has now gone to Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Rev. John P. Lowden of Hillsgrange, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, has been here to visit friends.

Mr. Ward Elliott has been transferred from Syracuse, N. Y., to Camp Mills, Long Island.

Mrs. Charles B. Ashley entertained the Epworth League at the regular meeting. Plans were made to give lunch at the Newport County Fair. After the business session the time was spent socially. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon have been entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Vera Sullivan of Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Tallman have been entertaining recently their son Norman Tallman, Mrs. Gordon, her son and daughter, all of Readville, Mass.

Mr. L. Lincoln Sherman, president of the Newport County Agricultural Society, will give four tickets to each of the public schools, to be awarded to the pupils having the best records. These tickets will entitle the holders to admission to the Fair Ground on Friday, Children's Day.

Little Elizabeth Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bishop, has been seriously ill for several days.

A large number of people from this town attended the Horning clambake in Swansea on Wednesday. Among those who went were Mr. and Mrs. Emerson A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Mott, Mrs. G. A. Faulkner, Mrs. Charlotte Cameron, Mrs. William B. Mott, Mrs. William Braxton, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bowden and others.

The regular squad drill of the Portsmouth Constabulary was held at Sandy Point Farm on Monday evening. Captain Vanderbilt is arranging for a clambake for the members of the Constabulary. It will probably be held at the Clambake Club on September 21st.

There was a meeting of the public school teachers of the town on Monday afternoon. All the 10 teachers and the superintendent, Miss Isabelle Chase, were present. Plans were made for the coming year. The schools were closed on Thursday, registration day, and two of the teachers acted as assistants to the registrars. At the Chase school, Miss Edna M. Brophy teacher, there are 10 more pupils than there is room for; these are to be sent to other schools.

Mrs. William B. Anthony entertained at a whist at her home on Park avenue Monday afternoon. Refreshments were served and there was a sale of cake and fruit. The proceeds are to be devoted to relief work.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Carr of Branham's lane have been entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. William Rimmer, and Mr. Rimmer and their family of Fall River.

Miss Kate L. Durfee entertained the Methodist Episcopal Auxiliary of the Red Cross at an all-day meeting on Tuesday. A basket lunch was served, and the hostess served ten cups of coffee.

Messrs. Frank C. Cory and B. Earl Anthony served as registrars on Thursday, assisted by Mrs. Lucy M. Penney and Miss Edna M. Brophy.

Many people from this town attended the State Fair at Kingston this week, and many others went to the Southern New England Fair at Lincoln Park.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate were held at the Town Hall Monday afternoon, with four members present.

Councilmen Frank C. Cory and Charles L. Sewall, who were appointed a committee to assist Mrs. Hattie J. Stone in having electric light service connected with her house at Bristol Ferry, reported that they had interviewed Mr. E. P. Gosling, superintendent of the Bay State Street Railway Company, that he had promised to take up the matter with the company at once, and that a petition from the company for the location of poles has been filed with and allowed by the council.

The Town Clerk was ordered to instruct the Town Sergeant to approve all bills presented to this council from his department.

The following were appointed special constables to act for and during the time of the Newport County Fair: Charles Gifford, William T. B. Sowie, Walter A. Sowie, William A. S. Cammings, Benjamin P. Sherman.

Sentence of damages done by dogs to Benjamin Hares, belonging to Richard G. Peckham of Middletown, amounting to \$21.95, and of damages done by dogs to him belonging to the estate of Annie Martin, amounting to \$5.45, were ordered paid according to law.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Sept. 12 to 16 and 17 to 21, warm waves 11 to 16 and 16 to 20, cool waves 14 to 18 and 19 to 23. These will cover the period of very dangerous storms causing heavy showers in many places and followed by killing frosts that will go further south than usual. These storms will cause injury in a number of places in the West. Winter wheat sections and will put the soil in condition for sowing winter wheat. Thereby many mistakes will be made because a large part of the best winter wheat country will fail to make a good wheat crop for 1919. One of the big questions the winter grain farmers must decide is whether to sow winter grain or sell the seed and rely on spring crops. I am advising the latter for large sections.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Sept. 21 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 22, plus sections 23, median 24, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 24, eastern sections 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 26. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Moist conditions will continue over about the same sections as heretofore at least for a month, or to about middle of October. I find that very few people, not even U. S. Weather Bureau scientists, understand the most simple features of a drought. Excessive evaporation causes drought. Less than usual rain does not make a drought because evaporation being absent, the moisture remains in the soil and crops will not fail but merely not make big yields. Droughts are predicted on the forces that produce excessive evaporation. The same amounts of rain sometimes produce fair crops, at other times crops fail. When there are no drought conditions the amount of rain depends on two distinct and separate causes: the location of the evaporation of sea water and the force of the storms that cross the continent from west to east. The hurricanes constitute a third cause not yet well understood, but might be easily worked out if the U. S. Weather Bureau would get busy.

These Bulletins will keep you informed, a month in advance, about the Great Drought. The showers that come with severe storms will produce most rain east of Rockies in the middle northwest, decreasing southward.

In Probate Court the petition of Julia H. Sherman to be appointed administrator of the estate of William T. Sherman was allowed. Bond was required in the sum of \$2,000, with S. Louis Chase, Lettie W. Sherman and Helen B. Childs as sureties. George R. Hicks was appointed appraiser.

The petition of George R. Hicks, administrator of the estate of Edward P. Brown, that \$200 be allowed the family of the deceased for six months' support, was allowed.

Mr. Marion McAllister Smith, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Augustus J. Wilbur and Mr. Wilbur at La Mont Farm has returned to New York.

The St. Paul's Auxiliary of the Red Cross met at the parish house on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony entertained recently Mrs. George A. Faulkner and her daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Cameron of London, England; Mrs. S. A. Carter, Miss Kate L. Durfee, Mrs. J. Harrison Peckham and family and Mrs. Charles G. Clarke.

Misses Helen and Mary Manchester, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George Manchester of Glen street, have gone to Providence to attend the Bryant & Stratton Business College.

The Republican Caucus will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, when nominations will be made for the town officers for the coming town election.

## CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

Few thoughtful people will seriously question the statement made by the manager of the Handley-Page Aeroplane Works, of London, that "the war could be won in 30 days if the Allies could suddenly throw 10,000 bombing airplanes into the vital sectors of the Western front." There might be some difference of opinion as to the length of time it would take to end the war, but the 30-day estimate may be accepted at an approximation—a method of indicating the quickness with which a victory would be won if we had the airplanes.

The airplanes are the eyes of the armies. Ten thousand allied airplanes would drive the Huns to earth and the American commanders could direct their own attacks without the knowledge of the Germans, while ascertaining promptly every move made by our enemy. With ten thousand airplanes unopposed in the air, we could bomb any navigation depot, transportation line, naval base, and the German capital itself. When one comes to realize the vital importance of control of the air, the crime of the aircraft delay becomes more and more inexplicable—more and more reprehensible.

Miss Marguerite S. Ritchie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Ritchie of Middletown, has entered the Army School for Nurses at Spartanburg, S. C.

## Weekly Almanac SEPTEMBER, 1918

STANDARD TIME.									
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
1st	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2nd	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3rd	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4th	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
5th	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6th	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
7th	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
8th	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9th	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10th	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13th	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
14th	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
15th	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16th	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17th	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
18th	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19th	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20th	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
21st	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22nd	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
23rd	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
24th	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
25th	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26th	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27th	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
28th	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29th	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
30th	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31st	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

## Deaths.

In this city, 6th inst. Caleb Harris, in his 84th year.  
In this city, 8th inst. John W. Gibson, in his 64th year.  
In this city, 8th inst. Marya Hope daughter of Dr. and Howard Watson, in her 64th year.  
In this city, 9th inst. Elizabeth L. Brown, in her 84th year.  
In this city, 9th inst. Robert L. Brown, in his 84th year.  
In this city, 9th inst. John L. Brown, in his 84th year.  
In this city, 9th inst. John L. Brown, in his 84th year.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

(From our Regular Correspondent)

TORONTO.—Five hundred men who were born in the United States and came under the recent army draft treaty clauses, registered at the office of the American consulate here. There are about 10,000 Americans in the Toronto military district. About a thousand of them, it is estimated, come under the registration clause.

WASHINGTON.—Postmaster General Burleson has taken steps to use the post office of the country for telegraph service to save operating costs and improve efficiency. It is estimated that this move will save a vast sum of money.

WASHINGTON.—The house unanimously adopted the Kellogg resolution empowering the President to establish duty-free zones around mines, shipyards and munition plants.

LONDON.—Germany is confessing her military failure and the German nation is being told that in the future a war of defense only will be waged. The people are being informed that the Kaiser's affecting promises cannot be fulfilled.

TORONTO.—Dora Kaplan, the girl artist who shot Nicholas Lennox, Bolshevik promoter, has been exiled by the Bolsheviks.

## PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

British forces drove forward on a four mile front southwest of Cambrai and by smashing blows against faltering resistance pushed forward more than a mile.

The press of Paris says Marshal Foch will give the Huns little rest the coming winter and that continued allied blows will keep the Germans always on the defense.

Reinforcements have been rallied to the German line and everywhere the enemy gives fresh evidence of firm determination to offer heavy battle at every allied attempt to break the Hindenburg zone of defense.

The British armies are on the last stage of their advance to the old Hindenburg line. Both British and French are fast closing the gap that remains, the former having cleared Havincourt wood and the latter having crossed the Great canal between Tergnier and St. Quentin.

Nearly all the German gains in this year's campaign have been eliminated. Nineteen thousand prisoners were taken by the British during the first week in September.

"Keep going" how is the American war cry as they continue advance against the enemy.

## REPUBLICANS WIN IN MAINE.

Milliken Returned as Governor and Fernald as Senator.  
Augusta, Me.—The Republicans made a clean sweep in the biennial state election, carrying the state for governor, United States senator and state auditor and all four congressional districts, including every county with the exception of three.

The legislature is Republican in both branches. Governor Carl E. Milliken is re-elected by a majority ranging from 5,000 to 10,000.

## RUSSIAN REDS KILL 612.

Continue Wholesale Executions in Reprisal for Uritsky's Death.  
Amsterdam.—An official announcement made at Petrograd and received by the Telegraph says that up to the present 612 so called counter revolutionaries, including ten members of the Right Social Revolutionary party, have been shot as a reprisal of the murder of Moscos Uritsky, chairman of the Petrograd Commission for the Suppression of a Counter Revolution. More executions are expected.

## McADOO TO QUIT TREASURY.

May Devote All His Time to Railroad Direction.  
Washington.—William G. McAdoo is expected to step out of the office of secretary of the treasury, and John Skelton Williams is expected to step into the cabinet office thus vacated. The business of the railroads has developed to such magnitude and calls for such attention by the director general that it is deemed more than any man can do adequately to fill both great offices.

## The Ingrate.

"He came to us a clean-limbed, husky, raw hawk. A gentle, quiet, sweet little mild suitor and tolerated his attentions, which soon became serious. She encouraged him to 'high aspirations,' thinking to broaden, polish and make more useful this lover of hers. Now he is graduated from the big college. Forgotten are the homely folks at home, discarded is the sweet little girl who would have loved him in his old age. He has a highly powdered sweetheart from the city, wears a derby on the back of his empty head, trails a big five-cent cigar down the street and will gravitate to Kansas City, there to hold a hithering job for some corporation. Corporations prefer ingrates."—Hawthorne (Kan.) World.

## A Voice From the Wastes.

A correspondent calls attention to the remoteness of a little-known island: "It is just 12 years since we had a mail," wrote a woman in Tristan da Cunha in November, 1916, to an English lady, who received the letter more than a year after it was written. Tristan da Cunha is in the middle of the south Atlantic, more than a thousand miles from any other inhabited land. The odd thing about the letter is that it does not mention the war or anything that is going on upon the island or anywhere else. The writer wishes her English friend to send her some cups and saucers, as there are less than a dozen in the island.—Free Outlook.

## NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Taunton, Mass. then and police demand higher wages.

A 14,000-ton oil tank steamer was launched at Bath River shipyard, Quincy, Mass.



# OUR MEN FIGHT WAY FORWARD

German Throw In New Divisions  
To Check American Advance on  
the St. Gohain Massif.

STRONG STAND ON OLD LINE.

Advance In Hills Between Alene and  
Vesle Despite Strong Fustade From  
Numerous Enemy Machine Guns  
—Fight For Every Foot.

With the American Army on the  
Alene front. In the face of the stiff-  
est machine gun fire since the Ameri-  
cans crossed the Vesle in force, Ameri-  
can infantrymen advanced at certain  
points on a curved line extending from  
Alene to Vesle. A front of  
five miles, extending from a point close  
to the Alene into the hills southeast.

The advance was preceded by a  
heavy artillery bombardment which  
crushed all resistance.

From the position the Americans took  
up positions in the valleys, which  
were not very high, but the advance was  
not without cost, owing to the con-  
siderable position of La Petite Montagne,  
which is the highest point in  
that region. The French and Ameri-  
can artillery bombarded this mountain,  
where the Germans had built strong  
emplacements for heavy machine guns,  
and also kept up a continuous fire  
upon all points where the German ar-  
tillery had been endeavoring to hold  
back the advancing infantry.

The Germans threw shells into Es-  
sone, Buzochet, Bligny and other  
places in an effort to check the Allied  
troop movement. There was a strong  
direct and indirect fire from La Pe-  
tite Montagne. The machine gunners  
blazed away, but the American detach-  
ments made headway at intervals by  
keeping under any possible cover and  
not attempting to go ahead in large  
numbers.

American officers say indications are  
that the Germans intend to cling to  
every foot of ground south of the  
Alene as long as possible, using ma-  
chine guns until the gunners are  
blasted from the positions.

The principal resistance with which  
the Americans had to contend came  
from the region of La Petite Montagne,  
northwest of Evilly, where  
observers reported there were from  
20 to 40 machine gun nests entrenched  
on the summit of the hill. On the  
other hills to the south of the Alene  
the German machine gunners had  
taken positions, and with snipers at  
various points, caused some annoy-  
ance.

Desperate Means Are Used.

American Headquarters Between  
the Alene and the Vesle.—The French  
and American troops have evidently  
reached a line beyond which the en-  
emy considers they cannot be allowed  
to advance with safety to his de-  
fenses, and he has thrown himself  
against this new line with an energy  
which discloses the arrival of fresh  
troops.

They are also beginning to reveal  
an abundance of artillery of all cal-  
ibers, which has been concentrated on  
this chief danger spot in his line—the  
outer defenses of the St. Gohain Massif.

The Americans and French knock-  
ing at the gates of Laon were not by  
new resistance from the enemy. Fear-  
ing for his whole line if Mangin's  
drive goes on, Ludendorff threw fresh  
forces into the flank above Soissons  
and loaded concentrated artillery fire  
in a determined effort to halt the  
allied onslaught. Two vigorous counter at-  
tacks were smothered by the Franco-  
American guns.

Limits Use of Gold.

Washington.—To conserve gold for  
essential monetary purposes, the govern-  
ment forbade issuance of gold bul-  
lion from the mints at Philadelphia,  
Denver and San Francisco and from  
the New York assay office without  
consent from the War Industries  
Board, Federal Reserve Board, or the  
secretary of the treasury.

Thomas Lawlor, a South Norwalk,  
Conn., draftee who was to have start-  
ed immediately for Camp Devens,  
hailed himself. He had been a "con-  
scientious objector" and claimed de-  
pendency of a wife.

A resolution to raise \$50,000 among  
the Jewish communities to carry on  
war work throughout the young men's  
and young women's Hebrew associa-  
tions in New England was adopted at  
their convention at Springfield, Mass.

While 3,443,668 tons of prepared an-  
thraxite were allotted to the New  
England states in the period from  
April 11 to July 31, 3,506,506 tons were  
delivered, each of the six states re-  
ceiving more coal than allotted for the  
period.

Because they are within a half mile  
of the Wentworth Institute on Hun-  
tington avenue, Boston, 18 saloons and  
meets having bottling licenses have  
been ordered by the war department  
to close their places of business on or  
before Oct. 31.

Nearly every household in Boston  
was too during the past summer was  
short-weighted, according to informa-  
tion given out by Thure Hanson, com-  
missioner of the state department of  
weights and measures. As the result of the  
evidence gathered, Mr. Hanson said, six  
prosecutions are now under way.

Francis E. Barr of Worcester, Mass.,  
a plaintiff in a suit for \$10,000 en-  
dorsed in Suffolk Superior Court  
against Mary A. Barr, also of Worces-  
ter. He alleges the defendant failed to  
fulfill her promise to pay him \$50,000  
for abandoning a proposed contest  
with a father's will. As usual in such  
cases the defendant is supposed to be  
in the hands of a shrewd lawyer. She  
is summoned as trustee.

## LIEUT. COL. WOODWARD.

Keeps Great Britain Informed  
on the Affairs of America.



Lieut. Col. G. Woodward has been  
appointed by Great Britain as special  
representative of information in Ameri-  
can.

## NEW PRIORITIES LIST

Shows the Order in Which Indus-  
tries Will Be Affected.

Individual Plants May Get Special  
Rating Above Their  
Division.

Washington.—The War Industries  
Board today public a detailed list of  
priorities industries which will be re-  
garded by the draft boards as neces-  
sary to the military establishment or  
national welfare and therefore will  
form the basis for deferred classifica-  
tion for those necessary to the upkeep  
of these industries.

In Class 1 are plants upon which the  
military forces directly depend for the  
production of military operations, and  
the disturbance of these plants in im-  
mediate or any time, for upon their  
continuance depends the work at the  
battle front. Classes 2, 3 and 4 are re-  
garded as essential, but in the event  
of the nation being later pressed to ex-  
ert its maximum man power under  
great strain Class 4 would be invaded  
in advance of Class 3.

Classification of Industries.

Here is a list of industries which the  
War Industries Board holds should  
have preferential treatment:

Aircraft.—Plants engaged principal-  
ly in manufacturing aircraft or air-  
craft supplies and equipment, Class 1.

Ammunition.—Plants engaged principal-  
ly in manufacturing same for the  
United States government and the al-  
lies, Class 1.

Army and Navy.—Arsenals and navy  
yards, Class 1.

Army and Navy.—Canteen and  
camps, Class 1.

Arms.—(small)—Plants engaged  
principally in manufacturing same for  
the United States government and the  
allies, Class 1.

Bags.—Hemp, jute and cotton, plants  
engaged principally in manufacturing  
same, Class 4.

Blind Furnaces.—(Producing pig  
iron), Class 2.

Boats and Sheds.—Plants engaged  
exclusively in manufacturing same,  
Class 4.

Brass and Copper.—Plants engaged  
principally in rolling and drawing cop-  
per brass and other copper alloys in  
the form of sheets, rods, wire and  
tubes, Class 2.

Chain.—Plants engaged principally  
in manufacturing iron and steel chain,  
Class 3.

Chemicals.—Plants engaged principal-  
ly in manufacturing chemicals for the  
production of military and naval  
explosives, ammunition and aircraft  
and use in chemical warfare, Class 1.

Chemicals.—Plants not otherwise  
classified and listed engaged principal-  
ly in manufacturing chemicals, Class 4.

Coke.—Plants engaged principally in  
producing metallurgical coke and by-  
products, including tar, Class 1.

Coke.—Plants not otherwise classi-  
fied and listed producing same, Class 2.

DOLLAR DINNER ON TRAINS.

McAdoo Cuts Out Expensive a la  
Carte Meals.

Washington.—Dollar dinners on the  
American plan are to be served on all  
dining cars of the railroads under gov-  
ernment control except on de luxe  
trains after October 1.

Director General McAdoo issued or-  
ders barring expensive a la carte  
meals. Luncheon and dinner are to be  
on the table d'hôte plan. Breakfasts  
may be served a la carte, but they must  
be simple and at moderate prices.

At Northfield, Vt., trustees of Nor-  
wich university decided to change the  
status of the university from a unit  
of the reserve officers' training corps  
to that of a students' training corps.

Through the medium of a Liberty  
bond found on a man's body washed  
ashore at Westerly, R. I., officials be-  
lieve they have established the identity  
of the man as Thomas A. Phelan of  
Boston.

There will be no intercollegiate foot-  
ball at Bowdoin college this fall,  
President Sills said that with the in-  
tensive military program planned for  
the students there would be no time  
for the game.

Women patrol workers who have  
been protecting young girls at Revere  
beach and other summer places near-  
by will transfer their work to Boston  
beaches and other Boston sections  
for the winter.

# ALL BREWERIES CLOSE DEC. 1

Decree Making Bars Beerless  
Has Full Approval of  
the President.

PURELY A WAR MEASURE.

Manufacturers of Other Beverages  
Warned to Prepare for Curtailment.  
Prohibition Legislation Antici-  
pated by Drastic Act.

Washington.—The bars of the na-  
tion will be beerless next year regard-  
less of whether the wartime prohibi-  
tion measure, passed by the senate as  
part of the agricultural stabilization  
bill, becomes a law.

An order, which had the full ap-  
proval of President Wilson, went out  
from the food administration closing  
all breweries in the country on De-  
cember 1. This is the very action  
which the original Randall rider, passed  
by the house, sought to force upon  
the President in providing that no ap-  
propriations for the stimulation of ag-  
riculture should be available until the  
President had stopped the use of food  
stuffs for this purpose under the au-  
thority conferred upon him by the  
Lever law.

Warning that the production of beer  
substitutes and other soft drinks and  
spring waters is also to be materially  
curtailed was given with the an-  
nouncement that the brewing was to  
be stopped and the breweries shut  
down for the period of the war.

Significance was seen in the fact  
that the announcement of the admini-  
strative action followed closely upon  
the passage by the senate of the food  
production stimulation bill with its  
rider enforcing nation wide prohibi-  
tion as a war measure.

In effect, the action by the Presi-  
dent and his advisers anticipates the  
"dry" legislation which has been hang-  
ing fire in Congress. The dry rider  
would enforce nation wide prohibition  
by June 30. All whiskey distilling in  
the United States or the distilling of  
other spirits for beverage purposes  
was stopped by order of the President  
just a little short of a year ago. With  
the ban on brewing the nation is cer-  
tain to go dry within a year, whether  
the nation wide dry rider becomes a  
law or not.

Beer is not aged like whiskey, and  
the stocks carried are comparatively  
small. The order issued by the food  
administration curtailing the brewing  
of beer 60 per cent. July 3 has resulted  
in a depletion of the stocks on hand.

It will be a matter of a few months  
only before the beer drinkers will be  
out of a supply. As the entire whiskey  
stock of the nation will be consumed  
within a year, according to the esti-  
mates of the best qualified government  
experts, this means a dry nation with  
or without prohibition legislation.

The ban placed upon both distilling  
and brewing are put down as war con-  
servation measures. Distilling was  
stopped to save the large amount of  
grain that was converted into alcohol.  
Brewing is to be stopped to save not  
only the grain that was malted, but  
fuel consumption and transportation  
as well. A big saving in coal consump-  
tion and in freight car capacity of the  
nation is anticipated.

The beer drinking population scarcely  
felt the 60 per cent. curtailment or-  
der which has been in effect two  
months. This was because the brew-  
eries combined in coal saving to keep  
up production, but it will be a com-  
paratively short time now before the  
pinch is felt.

For a year the food and fuel admini-  
strations have been cutting in upon  
the beer supply of the nation. Re-  
striction of the alcohol content of beer  
was ordered a year ago, making a sav-  
ing in malted grain. Coincident with  
fuel administration orders limiting  
brewing an order was issued by the  
food administration prohibiting the  
further malting of grain for brewing  
purposes.

Mayor Peters of Boston announces  
substantial wage increase for the  
lowest paid classes of firemen.

Samuel K. Walker of Lynn has  
been elected grand master of the  
Massachusetts Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Valuation of building operations in  
Manchester, N. H., fell off one-half  
last month compared with August,  
1917.

At Concord, N. H., counsel for Mrs.  
Marguerite Carpenter asked for a new  
judge. They now charge prejudice  
and bias.

Yale university will soon be changed  
over from an academic and scientific  
school to a government military train-  
ing institute.

The 1918 tax rate for Hopdale,  
Mass., is \$2.50 per thousand, compared  
with \$7 in 1917. This is the lowest in  
New England.

At Portland, Me., John F. Lee, 50  
a Boston & Maine brakeman, ap-  
parently crazed by toothache, com-  
mitted suicide by inhaling gas.

The Massachusetts food admini-  
stration has issued a prohibition against  
the Economy Grocery stores, a com-  
pany operating 35 stores in Boston  
and its vicinity.

At Richmond, Me., the 1100-ton,  
four-masted schooner Jacob W. Hook  
was launched from the yard of the  
Crosby Navigation company the first  
launching there in 30 years.

The Atlantic and Pacific store of  
Burlington, Vt., must pay \$500 as a  
Red cross penalty for selling sugar  
illegally. The fine was imposed by  
Food Administrator Brooks.

## LIEUT. KILGORE.

Chief Ace of the United  
States Aerial Mail Service.



Lieut. Edward W. Kilgore is one of  
the aviators who comprise the mail  
carrying force of the United States  
post office department.

## FOE HURRIEDLY FLEES

Allied Pressure Has Forced Ger-  
mans Into Full Retreat.

British Move Their Supplies Over  
Routes Recently Evacuated  
by the Germans.

Paris.—Benton in the north by the  
British and Americans, benton in the  
south by the French and Americans,  
the Germans are now in full retreat  
on the front from Ypres to Rheims.  
Though he has been opposing the al-  
lied advance by throwing in their way  
some of his divisions of rapidly depleting  
reserves, Ludendorff has nowhere  
been able to stay the progress of the  
allies.

Indication is furnished of the small  
hope he entertains of returning to  
positions now overrun by the allied  
forces by the action of his troops in  
burning and destroying their vast sup-  
ply depots and towns and villages on  
his march eastward. Nam, Chauny,  
Tergnier and La Fere are burning and  
there are continual explosions of en-  
emy munition dumps.

The ground over which our forces  
are advancing is strewn with debris of  
every nature. German corpses litter  
the fields, which were the scenes of  
sanguinary combats in which the  
Tommyes, polus and doughboys  
showed themselves superior to the  
German. Machine guns are found by  
thousands, abandoned by the retreat-  
ing enemy, and engineering imple-  
ments, broken down enemy tanks  
and big guns have obstructed the  
roads over which the transports of the  
allies must pass.

This proves that the enemy has been  
forced to retire before a determined  
adversary and has been so hampered  
by the swift advance of the allies that  
he has not had time to carry out a  
methodical retreat. Other signs also  
abound which give the lie to the Ger-  
man bulletins.

It is highly significant that the rail-  
roads, which a retreating foe would  
have found to his interest to destroy,  
are almost intact. So little damage  
has been done to them that over one  
stretch of line British trains have fol-  
lowed closely the advancing infantry.  
Bridges over canals and rivers and the  
homes of refugees have been destroyed  
thoroughly. That is the one marked  
achievement of the retreat.

## Cuticura Heals Pimples On Face

Also Blackheads. Large and  
Scaled Over. Itched. Was  
Troubled Two Months.

Used One Box Cuticura Oint-  
ment and One Cake Soap.  
Cost 75 Cents.

"I used oil to oil machinery and my  
face was covered with pimples and  
blackheads. The pimples  
were large and they fest-  
tered and scaled over.  
They were scratched on  
my face, and at times they  
itched causing me to  
scratch. They lasted  
about two months.



"Then I got Cuticura Soap and  
Ointment, and I used one box of Cuti-  
cura Ointment, and one cake of Cuti-  
cura Soap when I was healed."  
(Signed) F. A. Cayen, 146 Main St.,  
Ware, Mass., October 20, 1917.

Cheap soaps, harsh soaps, coarse,  
strongly medicated soaps are respon-  
sible for half the skin troubles in the  
world. Use Cuticura Soap exclusively  
for all toilet purposes.  
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-  
card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold  
everywhere. Soap 2c. Ointment 21c and 5c.

# Aetna Annuities for Women

WILL YIELD

AGE 50	6.64	per cent. per annum
AGE 55	7.44	" "
AGE 60	8.52	" "
AGE 65	10.	" "
AGE 70	12.15	" "

Payments on monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis as desired

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager

1009-10 TURKS HEAD BUILDING, Providence, R. I.

Telephones—Union 4271,

After 7 P. M., East Greenwich 132—W

For further information apply to

PACKER BRAMAN

183 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer

Names of Depositors as rendered to the Bank Commissioner of Rhode  
Island as required by Section 17, Chapter 237, of the Banking Laws of the  
State of Rhode Island:

Blake, Alice E., now Ash	Newport, R. I.
Carey, William	Newport, R. I.
Costello, Ellen	Newport, R. I.
Connor, Hannah	Newport, R. I.
Hodge, Hazel M.	Block Island, R. I.
Martin, Mary A.	Block Island, R. I.
McGough, James	Newport, R. I.
Sisson, Jane Bromfield	Middletown, R. I.
Stewart, Laura	Newport, R. I.
Stoddard, Arthur B.	Portsmouth, R. I.
Wood, Alfred N.	Block Island, R. I.
Wyatt, Mary A.	Middletown, R. I.

## THE NEW LIBERTY LOAN

You no doubt wish to subscribe to the new Liberty  
Loan, issued by the United States Government. These  
Bonds afford an investment that is Absolutely Secure  
and yield a liberal return in interest. We will be  
pleased to receive your subscription for Liberty  
Bonds.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, R. I.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16, Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBEITS

All Orders  
Promptly  
Attended to.

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods  
are Pure  
Absolutely

Optimistic Thought.

Riches do not exultate so much  
with their possession as they torment  
with their loss.

Daily Thought.

Vice stings us, even in our pleas-  
ures, but virtue consoles us even in  
our pains.—C. C. Colton.

## FATAL ENVELOPE

By MARGARET D. JOYCE.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was Saturday afternoon, and Martha Graham was on her way home after a very busy morning in the office of a large leather concern. As she neared the new tunnel she pouted, "I don't like this new way of going home." But she later changed her mind.

After depositing her fare in the slot she started down the stairs. Half way down she slipped on an envelope which was being tripped on by the crowd. As she stooped to pick it up, the onrushing crowd would have thrown her down if a young sailor had not caught her in the nick of time. She blurted, "Thank you." Tipping his hat he soon disappeared into the waiting train.

A second later Martha remembered where she was, and hurried into the train just before the door closed.

As usual the train was crowded. Martha was about to reach for a strap, when she felt a light tap on her shoulder. Turning, she saw the same young man who had previously befriended her. He offered her his seat, which was gladly accepted.

After a short ride she reached her destination, a little furnished room which she called "home." It was not until now that she opened the envelope which had caused so much confusion. She extracted a ticket which would admit her to the baseball game that afternoon.

Now Martha had never attended a ball game, so she then and there decided to go, as everyone talked a great deal about this beloved pastime.

She hurriedly ate a pieger meal, which was satisfying to her, as the thoughts of attending one of the world series games gave her but little appetite. As she thought of the happenings of that morning she decided that it would have been unavailing without the helpful sailor. Indeed, she thought of him more than once.

After a great deal of wasted time she left the house and proceeded to the park where the game was to be played.

As she handed the ticket to the man she blushed guiltily at the thought of cheating some one from a good game. She passed through a great deal of rigmarole, and finally was seated in the front row of the bleachers.

Five minutes or more elapsed, and Martha, nervously glancing around, saw her friend the sailor, who in reality was John Lynn, coming to a vacant seat beside her. He very quickly recognized her, and by the time the game started they were chatting merrily.

The game proceeded, and Martha found herself cheering as lustily as any of the other fans. She decided which side she wanted to win and put all her strength in yelling for them. Finally the game ended, the score in favor of Martha's choice.

John received Martha's permission to escort her home. By the time they reached there they were like old friends.

As the weeks passed the sailor and the once lonesome girl's friendship ripened into love. But Fate destined to change this state of bliss. It came shortly. John came to see Martha, and he had sad news for her. His ship was to sail for service in foreign waters for the duration of the war.

Martha bravely bore the news until he left the house. Then she cried until her eyes were red and swollen.

The next two weeks were occupied by shopping and getting ready for the departure.

The night before he went John put a solitaire on Martha's finger, and as "Dan Cupid" sounded the call to arms, ever-ready John and Martha responded.

Women in Britain Cut Logs.

A quarter of a million women in England are now working more or less regularly on the land, says the London Observer. The great majority are village women who go out from their cottages and work for the farmers. Seven thousand are in the new land army, which employs women who are recruited for a certain term and sends them wherever they are required.

The women in the land army enlist either for 12 or six months. In case of 12 months they receive two complete outfits free, consisting of a dress, corduroy breeches, strong boots, leggings, overalls and hat. They also get for the year one jersey and one mackintosh. They are given four or six weeks' free instruction at a training center. Their pay on the farm ranges from \$2 to \$5 a week.

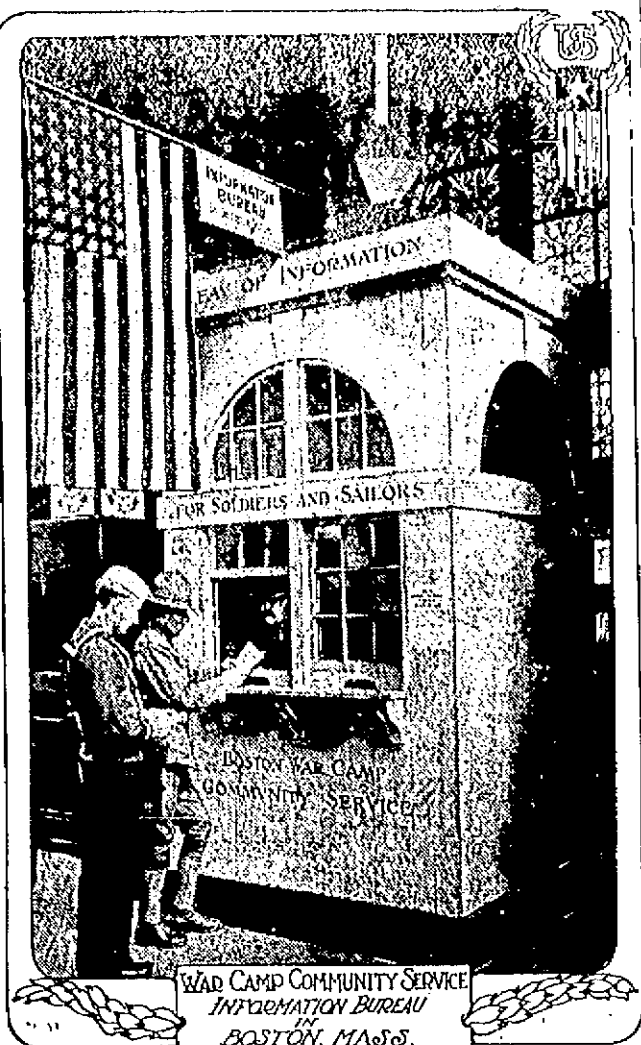
For a girl who joins the army for six months there is no training. She goes straight away to the land and begins on the work requiring less skill. Services of women enrolled in the land army are available for timber cutting and hay baling.

Why Not, Bully?

Have we no English word of acclamation that we must cry "Bravo!" regardless of gender or number? The headline of a newspaper column in honor of a feminine nation this week—Bravo, Italy!—looked more than usually barbarous. Italy has indeed been brave, and one would like to tell her so without outraging her grammar. But let the English adverb note that the Italian adjective is not the equivalent of our "brave." It stands for good quality in anyone—painter, diplomat, grocer, cook.—London Chronicle.

Earliest Guide Book.

The earliest guide book printed in English is "Instructions for Forrester Travel," published in 1542 by James Howell, a famous traveler of that day.



The Information Bureau at the North Station, Boston, established by the War Camp Community Service, was opened last January for the accommodation of Camp Devens men and any other men in uniform in need of directions. Originally it was intended to open the booth just at the

## HOW NEW YORK CITY CARES FOR YOUR BOY

Jerry Hegarty, From Butte, Mont., Says the War Camp Community Service "Treats the Uniformed Men Just Right."

Jerry Hegarty, for whom a star has been placed in the Butte (Mont.) Miner's service flag—he was a former employee of that newspaper—wrote from New York city to a friend as follows:

"I am a booster for New York. They treat uniformed men just right, do so much for them. In fact, we could not take in one-tenth of what was true to us."

"The War Camp Community Service is the big thing in New York. We slept in a hotel in the heart of the city, with a bath, for 25 cents Saturday night, breakfast for 10 cents, or 30 cents for the best, including ham and eggs. At 8 a. m. the street in front was lined up at both sides with automobiles, some busses, and we took seats, no crowding, and started out to see the city. Each of us had a guide book with the important places shown. Each car had plenty of cigarettes of the best kind, cigars, and one of the cars had a beautiful young girl, who delighted in showing the boys the important places. The car was hers, and her chauffeur was driving. I cannot start to enumerate the different sights, but we saw all of Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, Central Park, Woolworth Building, where we went to the top, 88 stories, and took a view of the city; saw the Tombs, Bridge of Sighs, the East Side, Bowery, Chinatown and lots and lots of other important places."

"On Riverside Drive we got off and had our pictures taken and visited Grant's Tomb. The visit to the tomb, which is a \$50,000 one, was very impressive, as everyone walked in on their toes, hats off, and if they spoke it was only in a whisper. No orders to be quiet, but it reminded me of some one just passed away. The tomb seems to be built in the prettiest part of New York, overlooking the Hudson, with Palisade Park on the other side of the river. The park is on a hillside and at night is very nicely illuminated."

"At 12:30 p. m. we got back to headquarters again, with numerous invitations to dinner, and we kept us guessing where to go, as we had to be back for the matinee. We finally had a good chicken dinner, with lots of ice cream and cake and cigars, near the theater district, given by Catholic Women's Club."

"At 2 p. m. we went to the Casino theater, where the talent of New York theaters entertained us for about three hours. There were several other theaters we had tickets to for the night performance, but we had to be back in camp, so couldn't go. I am enclosing some of the tickets."

"By the way, we had about 50 sailors from San Diego with us at the Casino, and they were called on the stage and cheered, then cheered for the great victories on the other side. Then after the show we went in a W. C. C. S. unit and were served with cake and grape juice by leading actresses. Some time, believe me, with colored gals."

Lessons Learned Through Errors.

Instruction does not prevent waste of time or mistakes; and mistakes themselves are often the best teachers of all.—J. A. Froude.

Uncle Eben.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "worries so much about nuffin' dat it seems almost a favor to give 'em a little regular trouble."

## MIDSUMMERCALLS FOR COOL CLOTHES

American Women Adopt Costume That Is Best Suited to the Season.

## ABANDON WHITE LINEN SKIRT

Adopt French Fashion of Meeting All Emergencies in Costume of Thin Cloth or Any of the Chinese Silks.

New York.—A woman who was looking at some snapshots of fashionable folk in the open on a mid-summer day, remarked on the peculiarly old-fashioned effect of a certain costume. It was a short, white linen skirt buttoned down the front, a white muslin blouse with a wide turn-over collar, a colored sweater opened in front, with pockets and a belt of itself.

"Once upon a time," said this woman, "this costume was considered the uniform of the American summer girl. It was adopted without cavil. It was



The sketch of this gown shows a knife-plaited skirt of white crepe de chine, short and narrow. Above it is an odd little black velvet coat, which is shaped out from the waist at one side and straight on the other. There is a collar of white chiffon and Valenciennes lace, and a pink rose caught at the waist.

accepted without comparison with the fashions of any other country. And yet, at this moment, it looks entirely out of the picture."

There has been no revolution, declares a prominent fashion writer. Changes in summer apparel have been in cities only. They are Americanized French fashions today. Even this summer has seen a distinct change from what has been.

The linen skirt, gored at the top, slightly flaring at the hem, and buttoned down the front, is a thing of the past to a great majority of women who are well dressed by instinct, or because they follow the movement of the crowds. Any skirt is worn but a linen one.

Sweaters in Evidence.

Certain shops say that the sale of sweaters for the autumn is small, but they add that the spring sale was good. We see sweaters in every shop, despite the conservation of wool decree. We see women knitting sweaters for themselves and their children, and not for the soldiers and sailors. We read that colossal department shops have an unusual quantity of yarn and are willing to sell it at moderate prices.

Yet, if one judges fashion by fashionable folk, the colored, knitted sweater has had its day in silk or wool. It is sometimes worn under jackets, on days in the open that need warmth, when the affair is a picnic, a yachting trip or an automobile tour. Otherwise it hangs in the closets of the homes of fashionable women. However, its lack of fashion has not depreciated its monetary value, for yarn is an expensive thing to buy and a most intricate and difficult thing to obtain.

What We Wear in the Open.

The economical reasons for discarding the white linen skirt, the knitted woolen sweater and the ornamental, white muslin blouse are based on expensive laundry and scarcity of material, plus scarcity of labor.

Those large sectors of American society that considered this three-piece costume the most reliable basis for their summer wardrobes, imagined their taste simple and inexpensive. It was neither. Today the propaganda against non-essentials, and the conversion of them into active service for the country have caused the scales to fall from the eyes of thousands of women as to the expense of the costumery they adopted.

We expect six more weeks of warm weather, and therefore, we have no absorbing interest in new October clothes. We want to know what is to be worn, and we are most interested

in what we have is being shown in Paris, but at this moment we are struggling with the proposition of enlivening our wardrobe in such a manner that it will keep us going until the first frost.

As the nation has gotten into the habit of living in the country until Thanksgiving, there is a growing tendency to keep one's August clothes in active service by means of top coats and woolen stockings. It must be admitted that the present emergency calls women into town nearly every day, and they may not continue to stay in the country as long as November, but the majority will insist on wearing their summer costumery as long as the climate and convention permit.

And right here comes in the excellent good taste of the present mid-summer costumes. Their very departure from the sweater and the separate white skirt permits them to serve at other seasons.

This is the stringent motto that must run the warp and woof of our lives now: to buy that which can be worn on as many days, at as many occasions as economy dictates. In short, we have accepted the European way of dressing for hot weather. It may not appear cool on the surface, but invention, which must go hand in hand with necessity, has shown women how to be cool and clean in dark costumes, or in combinations of dark and light clothes. Double-Duty Wardrobe.

There are many women who are able to afford two separate wardrobes; one for the gayeties of the country and one for the daily trips to town; but the average woman, and often she is a multi-millionaire, has arranged her wardrobe so that it will serve for both purposes from now until the first of October.

She has taken up the French idea of wearing gowns or suits of very thin, checked material, and instead of an ornamental blouse, she inserts a waistcoat of pique or colored crepe de chine.

She has found out the good service, especially for afternoon wear, of knife-plaited skirts of white crepe de chine.



This sketch for which the French woman willingly posed, shows a mid-summer frock of pale gray Chinese crepe de chine, with its tunic coat pushed far back toward the sides to show a sailor blouse of white crepe de chine, with its collar edged with French-blue velvet to match the "Blue Devil" cap on the head.

or thin serge, which she tops with a velvet or satin jacket.

She realizes the comfort of Chinese materials, as well as their durability, and she finds that one-piece gowns, made with a long, flowing tunic, like the French resort frocks, are admirable costumes for the train and the motor, and that they serve from the morning war committee, through lunch at some restaurant, to the late afternoon or evening.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Ribbon of Bright Colors.

Roman striped ribbon is much in vogue. Often they form sashes for sheer white dresses or somber frocks. These gayly-tinted ribbons are also made into the most attractive bags, which are carried with dark-hued gowns.

Novelty Beads in Colors.

Novelty beads are much in vogue. They come in the brightest of colorings and are designed to liven up a frock of somber hue. Enamel buckles in gay tints are used with the same result.

Few Non-Italian Popes.

A majority of the popes have been Italians, but there is no national limitation. Pope Clement II, for example, was a Saxon German, whose family name was Sulzberger; Clement IV was a Frenchman named Leo Gros; Clement V was a Frenchman named d'Agoult; Clement VI was another Frenchman named Pierre Roger; Alexander VI was a Spaniard, named Borgia; Callixtus II was a Frenchman and Callixtus III was a Spaniard named Borgia and was uncle to Alexander VI. These are a few examples of non-Italian popes.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## WHY Soldiers in British Army Carry Sticks

It is one of the regulations of the British army that every soldier, when walking out, must carry in his hand a stick, in order to preserve a soldierly appearance and prevent anything like slouching in his gait. This rule, says Dundee Advertiser, applies to all ranks, and should anyone seek to evade it he would find his progress barred by the sentry at the barrack gate or entrance to camp.

Privates generally carry light canes or "swagger sticks," noncommissioned officers fairly stout sticks, and officers invariably go in for the more expensive kind.

From the earliest times drill sergeants and drum majors have carried sticks, and the fashion may have come from that fact.

Soldiers, as a rule, buy their own sticks, but in one or two regiments a recruit is presented with one when he gets his uniform. If this gets lost, however, he has to buy the next and subsequent ones.

Why Thunder Rumbles Is Explained

by Scientists as Being a Very Simple Matter.

Why does thunder rumble? The path of a lightning flash through the air may be several miles in length. All along this path the sudden expansion of the heated air—a true explosion—sets up an atmospheric wave, which spreads in all directions, and eventually registers upon our ears as thunder. Since the lightning discharge is almost instantaneous, the sound wave is produced at very nearly the same time along the whole path. But the sound wave travels slowly through the air. Its speed is approximately 1,000 feet a second. Thus the sound from the part of the lightning's path that is nearest to us reaches us first, and that from other parts of the path afterward, according to their distance. Intermittent crashes and booming effects are due chiefly to irregularities in the shape of the path.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Why a Nod Means "Yes."

The idea of nodding to mean "Yes" comes from the opposite of the action which, as many have supposed, indicates a "No." When the young animal was anxious to accept the offered food it made an effort to get at the food quickly. Hence the pushing forward of the head and the open mouth and an expression of gladness. You will notice if you see anyone nod the head to indicate "Yes" that the lips are open rather than closed and that there is usually a smile or an indication of a smile to accompany it. In other words the nod to mean "Yes" is only another way of saying "I shall be pleased."—From "Book of Wonders," by permission of the Bureau of Industrial Education, Washington, D. C.

Why Hurrying Is Injurious.

Don't hurry at your meals. If you have only a few minutes in which to snatch a bite, forego the usual breakfast, which requires careful mastication.

Instead take a cup of warm milk or break a couple of raw eggs into a cup. These you may swallow quickly. They will digest easily.

The system can stand an immense amount of physical labor for an indefinite time, but it cannot long withstand the wear of hurry.

Have plenty of exercise. Be alert in your work. But don't wear out before your time hurrying.

Why Dandruff Is Dangerous.

Perhaps the most frequent excellent of all causes, so far as skin cancer is concerned, is dandruff, says New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. It falls from the scalp and alights on the ear, eyelids, nose, neck, lips and face, and if there is already a scaling spot or a thickening or a wart, a mole or a gland ready to receive the dandruff scale it sets this spot alive with activity and it goes on to form a skin cancer. Probably 60 per cent of skin cancers are due to this cause, and many a cancer has been prevented and may be prevented by curing the dandruff or by preventing it.

Why Some Men Are Cowards.

Several cases are reported in Le Progres Medical of soldiers who, after displaying excellent soldierly qualities and courage for a while, turned cowardly and fell into fits of abject fear, running away in the face of the enemy. Court-martial inflicted no punishment, and examination revealed the influence of present or past disease, nerve maladies, gasping, alcoholism, influenza, etc. In some cases the courage of the soldier was incurably impaired. In others rest and treatment cured them so that they distinguished themselves afterward.

Why No One-Man Submarine.

"Many hundreds of proposals," says a bulletin recently issued by the navy department, "have been received, advocating one-man submarines and submarines of small size, to be manufactured in great numbers for the purpose of attacking and destroying the larger type of enemy submarine. This subject has been given exhaustive consideration and it has been conclusively proved that no small submarine can be provided with the necessary power, speed, equipment and living quarters for the crew to enable it to operate successfully in the submarine zone."—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Improving His Family.

According to the Tuscaloosa News there is a boy in Tuscaloosa county who is teaching his father, mother, and grandmother to read and write. We dare say this little professor has abolished corporal punishment in his school.—Montgomery Advertiser.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

W. H. H. H. H.



**Charles M. Cole,**  
**PHARMACIST,**  
302 THAMES STREET  
Two Doors North of Post Office  
NEWPORT, R. I.

### WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring a having water introduced into their cell or on their business should make application to the City Engineer, 100 State Street, Newport, R. I.

**FOR ANY HORSE**  
**Europa**  
**Garness**  
**Oil**  
**Standard Oil Co. of New York**

**THE KITCHEN CABINET**

The thing that the world is asking:  
How far must he bend to break?  
How much he can give doesn't matter,  
But only how much he can take?

### WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY.

There should be posted in a conspicuous place in every home a list of common remedies for injuries or accidents. Time means life in many an accident. Lives are being lost daily because of a lack of knowing what to do and acting quickly. "Wisdom is what to do next, skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it," says David Starr Jordan.

A patient who is struck by lightning should be treated to cold water applications on the head and given the same treatment one gives a drowning person, artificial respiration. The lungs must be filled with air to get them back to breathing.

For sunstroke, loosen the clothing, lay the patient in a cool, shady place and apply ice water to the head. Keep the head elevated.

For fainting, lay the patient on his back with the head lowered, allow fresh air to circulate freely around him and sprinkle with cold water. Do not administer water or any stimulant to an unconscious person, as the muscles of swallowing are inactive and strangulation might result.

Fire in one's clothing. Do not run—lie down and roll over in a rug or carpet, keeping the face protected.

Fire in a building. Drop on the hands and knees and cover the head with wet woolen if possible; then crawl out, as the air is purest near the floor.

Suffocation from illuminating gas. Get patient into fresh air, place on his back and give a teaspoonful of spirits of aromatic ammonia in a glass of water at frequent intervals. This is a safe heart stimulant at any time. Give two to four drops of nuxvomica every five or six hours to the asphyxiated patient.

To stop bleeding. A handful of flour bound on the cut.

Antidote for poison. For acid poisoning, soda and milk; these are found in every home. Send for the doctor at once; do not wait to run any risks with life. Vinegar is taken for any such poison as lye. Oils of all kinds are good. Mustard and water causes vomiting.

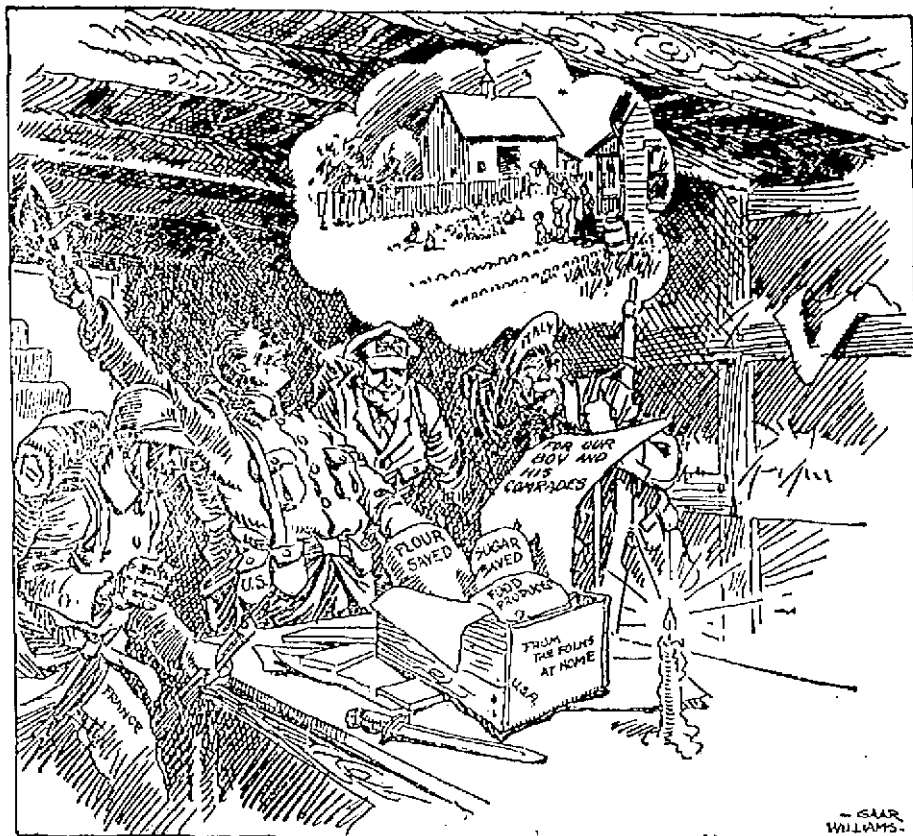
**Nellie Maxwell**

Many Have Felt the Same Way. Nothing is to be said in commendation of the spirit of the man who recently advertised in a London newspaper: "Loud, second-hand gramophone, wanted for reprisals." Many people, however, not only in London but in many other towns the world over, are only too familiar with the circumstances which provoked this vengeful and mistaken determination. Such circumstances certainly constitute one of the things which will need to be "seen to" sooner or later.

**House Sparrow in England.** In the course of a campaign in England against the swarming and mischievous house sparrow the services of children and "sparrow clubs" were enlisted. Bad results were the consequence, since little discrimination was used, and every sort of small bird was mistaken for the proscribed sparrow, and thousands of useful insect-eating birds were destroyed, so that exactly the opposite of what was intended was accomplished.

**Use of Orange Oil.** Emulaterated orange oil has a strong aroma and is used in the making of perfumes, essences, soaps and various flavors as well as of cakes and confectionery. The principal use of it, when orange oil is in the manufacture of fancy biscuits, particularly the water biscuit, is particularly effective with tea and food drinks.

## A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

**Save Food**

**120 million Allies must eat**

**United States Food Administration**

## War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals. Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



### No Mistaking His Meaning.

Smith was taking his friend out for a drive. The car had the jumps. It balked and bucked and bounced along, unsteadily, greatly to the friend's discomfort. They turned into a park and the friend noted a sign at the side of the road. "Smith, you better not drive on this road," said the friend. "Why?" asked Smith. "Well, that sign says 'Pleasure cars only.'"

### Feather Pulling Habit.

Feather pulling is a vice peculiar to fowls in confinement and is due almost entirely to enforced idleness. It is a habit of critical food in the mind of the bird.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month.  
French Pound and Half,  
Italians One Pound.

### GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

### Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 20 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7½ cents.

### Old and True Expression.

The origin of the expression: "In union there is strength," is not known, but the sentiment in various forms has been current in very long time. A Latin author of ancient times said: "By union the smallest states thrive, by discord the greatest are destroyed." The American author of "The Flag of Our Union" said: "United we stand; divided we fall."

## Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan Facts and Figures

### BUYING BONDS IS NOW A HABIT

To buy a Liberty Bond has become a habit with the people of the United States, a growing habit, and no one is complaining. This is proven by the figures.

On May 2, 1917, the First Liberty Loan was announced and the campaign began one month later. Two billion dollars in 3½% bonds were offered and brought four and one half million subscribers. The subscriptions amounted in all to more than three billion dollars, of which only two billion were allotted. The outstanding feature of this first loan was the promptness with which it was arranged and conducted. Taking only two weeks to be formed and selling to four and one half million people where only 300,000 people were habitual purchasers of bonds, presents almost a miracle in finance.

To the Second Liberty Loan, offered for sale Oct. 1, 1917 and closed Oct. 27, 1917, there were nine million subscribers and the amount subscribed was \$4,617,532,000. Only \$3,808,766,160 was allotted. The outstanding feature of this campaign was the important part which labor, fraternal organizations and the women of the country had in it.

The Third Liberty Loan campaign was inaugurated on April 8, 1918, the anniversary of the entrance of this country into the war. Three billion dollars were offered. About seventeen million people subscribed \$4,170,109,850, all of which was allotted. This campaign was made notable by its wide distribution among the people and the large response made to it by the rural districts.

The newest loan, the Fighting Fourth, is to be placed on sale Sept. 28. The sale will close Oct. 19, a period of but three weeks. Within that time it will be necessary to sell a very much larger volume of bonds than was sold in any of the three preceding campaigns. The amount of bonds to be offered has not been officially announced but because of smaller demands being made upon us to finance our Allies not more than five billions may be offered.

However, it is certain that the amount offered for sale will mark the Fourth Loan as one of the greatest pieces of governmental financing that the world has ever known. It only five billion dollars of the Fourth Liberty Loan are offered for sale and are disposed of within three weeks, it will be the largest offering ever made by any government and subscribed to in so short a time.

The new loan is "The Fighting Fourth," a title that has been adopted for it by the Publicity Committee of the New England District. Our army in France has begun to take its stride and additions to the army from now on will show in a growing degree the fighting spirit manifested up to the present time. The people of the United States, the stay-at-homes, in subscribing to the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan are simply keeping step to the same tune which is animating our soldiers and sailors and airmen.

### THE SIX ISSUES OF LIBERTY BONDS

Three Liberty Loans and six issues of Liberty Bonds, so easily understood by the financier, need a little explanation to those patriotic citizens who are just beginning to place their savings in Government bonds. The Government has sold three issues of bonds, the First Liberty Loan 3½% bonds, the Second Liberty 4% bonds, and the Third Liberty loan 4½% bonds. The first and second issues were made convertible into those that followed (on terms stated within). When the First 3½% and Second 4% are converted into higher interest rate bonds the bonds received bear the appellation "First" or "Second" of the bonds converted and are like them in respect to due date and redemption conditions. Otherwise they are like the issues into which they are converted, that is, as to interest rate, issue dates, and conversion and tax exemption privileges. Thus a First 4 means a 4% bond converted from a First 3½. In this way there are now six issues of Liberty bonds, three original and three converted issues.

### CONVERSION OF LIBERTY BONDS

It is often asked by owners of Liberty Bonds if it is wise to convert their first and second issues into higher interest rate bonds. To them it should be said that the First 3½% are completely tax exempt and consequently there is a demand for them by persons subject to high rates of additional taxes. This demand has caused them to sell higher in the market than the other issues. They therefore should not be converted, but persons with ordinary incomes will probably find it advantageous to sell them and purchase 4½s. It would seem generally advantageous to exchange the 4s for 4½s. This can be done only before Nov. 9, 1918. Most banks will attend to exchanges, sales and purchases.

### HELP THE GOVERNMENT

Purchasers of Liberty Bonds who wish to help the Government to the fullest extent should keep the bonds which they have purchased, and when they buy additional bonds do so from the Government during loan offerings rather than in the open market, as the money paid for bonds purchased in the market does not go to the Government but simply to previous holders. On the other hand, those who must realize upon their investment can always do so at the market price.

### OUTFIT OF A SAILOR

To supply a sailor with a single one of each of the several articles of clothing he is obliged to have costs \$63.70. This brings his entire outfit to not far from the price of one \$100 Liberty Bond.

### His Repose.

"I see you have a new hired man. Easy. How is he doing?" "Resting considerably easier than the other one did, thank you!" a trifle grimly replied honest Farmer Hornbeak.—Kansas City Star.

### WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

"Where does all the money come from to carry on this stupendous war?" The question is a common one but the facts are assuring. There is in reality, more gold in this country today than there was before the war; and certainly there is much more paper money.

According to a statement from Washington there is more actual money, gold, silver and paper currency, in circulation now than at any previous time in the Nation's history, and there is a bigger share for every man, woman and child.

In brief, it is wealth, or goods, in some form which has been destroyed. The cost of the war is largely represented by the destruction of goods, reparable to money only as a means of recording their value, and that money, in this sense, plays a role secondary to goods. It is the quantity of goods demanded by war which forms the real economic expense of this terrible struggle. Money remains; goods are destroyed. The war is really being carried on by credit.

A United States Treasury report on August 18 showed \$5,859,000,000 in circulation—\$700,000,000 more than a year ago and \$175,000,000 more than a month previous, making an average of \$62.44 for each person.

These figures on the stock of money bear little relation to the nation's actual wealth or to its credit resources, since these amount to many times the actual money available.

The ability of the government to borrow and to obtain enormous sums of purchasing power over goods needed in the war, thus depends not only on the wealth of the country, but also upon its sound finance and the skilled mobilization of its resources. That the finances of the United States are sound, the mobilization of its resources skilled and the confidence of its people in them absolute, is more than proved by the rapidly and eagerly with which its three Liberty Loans have been over subscribed. That the Fighting Fourth, about to be launched, will meet with an equal response cannot be doubted by any one who knows the spirit of the American people.

### WHAT THE LIBERTY BOND DOES

Having bought Liberty Bonds most purchasers would like to know in what particular way the money they have so gladly given is to be expended in the conduct of the great war that has engulfed the world. In response to this silent appeal the War Department of the United States Government has computed the cost of various things and just what bonds of different denominations will do. Five hundred \$1000-bonds, for instance, will buy an amount of powder equal to the output for one day of one of the Government powder plants while one \$50-bond will provide one soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces with food for practically four months or exactly 116 days and a tiny fraction over.

One \$1000 bond will provide one 16-inch shell, ready to fire; or smokeless powder enough to propel three 16-inch coast shells and T. N. T. enough to burst 50 three-inch Stokes Mortar shells. Six \$100 bonds will provide 10 airplanes fares or 50 three-inch shells. One \$500-bond will provide two machine guns or 300 steel helmets. Two \$100 and one \$50-bond will purchase meat cans for two soldier companies, or bacon cans for four soldier companies, or 300 trenching shovels.

### WHY BONDS FLUCTUATE

Fluctuation in the current price of Liberty Bonds, so bothersome to the person who is unaccustomed to bonds, should not alarm them as it in no way affects the real value of the bonds. Bonds are like other commodities, prices go up and down according to demand and supply. There are now more sellers than buyers because those who wish more bonds are patriotically saving their money to buy from the Government when the next loan is offered, and those who have been unable to pay for their bonds, or for other reasons have been compelled to sell them, are offering them for sale. The result is a current market below par.

This should not disturb bond-holders or raise any question as to the real value of the bonds. They will be paid for by the Government at the full face amount when due and in the meantime, interest will be paid promptly so that the bonds form an ideal investment.

### MONEY IS MADE TO FIGHT

With a fine spirit of patriotism Dr. James O. Ely of Winnetka, Ill., father of Lieut. Dinsmore Ely who died from injuries received in action, gave the proceeds of his son's life insurance policy of \$5000 for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. This in a sense, doubles his son's help to the cause to which his life had been dedicated. Even in death his work goes on, fighting in the cause he loved.

Lieut. Ely had an aeronautic career replete with hairbreadth escapes and was cited for extreme bravery in vanquishing a German plane in his first fight in Picardy.

### LIBERTY BOND OR—

By Helen M. Cummings, Attleboro, Mass.  
Some day is your boy going to ask you why. When asked was urgent, stress was great. Your help was not forthcoming? When, in Ned's fray, he stubbornly fought to hold the Hun, Wounded, afeared, almost spent, "God give me strength to keep this dread beast from home, From all I love, from my fair land, America." In older days, a battle raged, and so the story goes. That just as long as we upheld the banner of the life of victory. Are you then going to help those boys? Your boy and mine—Up! lift their hands and help them save the free man's Right! Or—give to Mysterious Might?

### Victims of Their Own Venom.

Those who, without knowing us enough, think ill of us, do us no wrong; they attack not us, but the phantom of their own imagination.—Do La Bruyere.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries all queries give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in plain stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918

## NOTES.

## BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

How the News Was Received in Newport.

As every student of history knows the Battle of Lake Erie was essentially a Newport battle. The first news of that great victory reached Newport on September 27, seventeen days after the battle was fought. The following account of its reception is interesting:

## THE NEWS REACHES NEWPORT

It was during the afternoon of Monday, September 27th, 1813 that the mail stage decked with colors drove into the old town, the driver and his passengers proclaiming the astonishing news. As the stage passed down Broad street and the Parade to the Postoffice on Thames street the crowds gathered, fast, everyone anxious to get the news at first hand. Over and over again the story was told and received with cheers. Late as was the hour the bells were set to ringing and flags were displayed, while discharges of firearms attested the joy of the populace. The news was swiftly carried by the crowd who surged through Thames street to the old Mason home-stand, where the anxious wife of the Commodore and her mother had for so long a time watched and prayed for victory and for the safety of the husband and son. That night Newport went wild with enthusiasm. In the harbor lay the United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, which had arrived the day before with her prize, the British schooner Highflyer; the latter under the command of Lieutenant Matthew Calbraith Perry, the brother of the Commodore, the future negotiator of the treaty with Japan. The Newport Mercury at once issued a brief account of the victory, including Perry's despatches, with notes from other journals. In its next issue, that of October 2nd, the Editor thus wrote of the honors which all citizens alike, regardless of party, were desirous to accord.

"We lay before our readers with a proud satisfaction the details of the triumph of the American Squadron on Lake Erie, under the command of our gallant townsman, Commodore Oliver H. Perry.

"As Federalists we deprecate the war, but we are full of pride and pleasure at the honor which this affair, brilliant without precedent, has reflected upon the National Character. It has been the lot of our Perry to have earned a garland of laurels, decked with new and peculiar laurels. The nation is indebted to him for the most glorious achievement which the naval annals of the world can furnish; and as important in its consequences as it is brilliant. Commodore Perry met a fleet superior to his own in men and force. He vanquished them; and took more prisoners than he led men into action. In his own modest but expressive terms, giving the glory to the Most High, it pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States under his command a signal victory; or in the Spartan brevity of his communication to General Harrison, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.'"

A national salute was fired by the Artillery Company and from Fort Wolcott, and on Tuesday the United States flotilla and the revenue cutter. On the following Sunday, Commodore Decatur's squadron at New London fired salutes; while at Boston a salute was fired by the Constitution, Captain Stewart; the crew manning the yards and giving three cheers, which were returned by the crowds on the wharves and on Copp's Hill.

## AFTER THE BATTLE

The battle was over, the victory won. Like the "Veni-Vidi-Vici" of the great Roman, the epigrammatic dispatch of Perry "We have met the enemy and they are ours" awakened enthusiasm throughout the country. Boston East and West and South, through towns and villages and along the country ways, at the utmost speed that man and horse could make, the news of the great victory spread over the land. Enthusiasm became infectious. Federalists and Republican—Democrats alike—the opponents and advocates of the war—felt the inspiration and recognized the many and far reaching results obtained through this victory over the power that had for so long a time dominated the lake. Flags waved, cannon thundered and loud-voiced bells clanged out their peans of joy as the news swept onward toward the national capital. Perry had done his work. Against the forces of nature, lack of support and material resources, he had struggled for months; and then, in one terrific and spectacular onslaught he had conquered, plucking victory out of seeming defeat. The results were at once manifest. Detroit and the whole territory of Michigan were evacuated by the British. The blow was followed up with vigor, and culminated in the overthrow of British power in Upper Canada by the Army under General Harrison. In this brief campaign Commodore Perry volunteered as an Aid to the General, and as such, took part in the Battle of the Thames on October 5th. He was then detached and granted leave to return to his home in Newport.

## ANSWERS

10244. GOULDING—George Goulding who married Mary Scott was son of Capt. Roger Goulding and Penelope Arnold. George married secondly Mary Cranston. His

children were Elizabeth, Penelope, Mary and George.—T. W.

10245. PELLHAM—Maiden name of Mrs. Arabella Pellham who married John Holman 1741, was Williams. She was the daughter of John Williams and Ann Alcock.—T. W.

10249. MARCHANT—Henry Marchant married Jan. 8, 1765, Rebecca Cooke, daughter of Col. Silas Cooke and Rebecca Wood.—T. W.

10252. "Penelope, mother of Penelope Pellham Cowley and wife of Joseph" was Penelope Pellham, daughter of Edward Pellham and granddaughter of Capt. Edward Pellham, who came to R. I. and married Freestone, daughter of Gov. Arnold. Capt. Edward's sister Penelope married Gov. Winslow. There were children of Herbert Pellham, whose mother Penelope was Penelope West, daughter of Lord Delaware and whose sister Penelope Pellham married Gov. Bellingham. The will of this Herbert Pellham is referred to as being in New England Historical and Genealogical Register Vol. 8 and was mentioned that the sister of above Penelope who married Joseph Cowley was Hermione Pellham, wife of John Bannister. Will 10232 state where they obtained date of birth of Penelope Pellham Cowley and give date regarding the family of her husband, Isaac Prince Godfrey? Date of his death and wife's death?—T. W.

## QUERIES.

10257. BROWN—Captain John Brown of Newport, b. 1671, d. 1731, married Elizabeth Cranston and had 7 children. The eldest was John Brown b. 1696 who was father of Col. Robert Brown, b. 1735, who married Elizabeth Cooke. The youngest of the seven was Elizabeth Brown. Was this the Elizabeth Brown who married John Gidley in 1738?—T. W.

10258. —BABCOCK—Judge Henry Marchant and Rebecca Cooke had an only surviving son William b. July 1772. He married Sarah Shaw, daughter of Capt. William Shaw. Did he marry secondly Catherine, daughter of Joseph Babcock? Wanted: list of his children and birth dates.—T. W.

10259. HULL—Capt. John Hull married at Newport, 1785, Abigail Carr. Did they have any children? There was a Capt. John Hull of Newport who was drowned in crossing Charleston Bar, S. C. 1787. Was he father of the Capt. John Hull who married Elizabeth Carr?—T. W.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Peckham, Miss Etta Peckham and Mrs. George N. Durfee, Jr., are spending a few weeks at Bethlehem, N. H.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership between William P. Hayman and Herbert E. Nason, doing business in the City of Newport, R. I., under the firm name of HAYMAN & NASON has been dissolved by mutual consent and that the business will be continued by William P. Hayman, Proprietor, who will retain the old firm name.

WILLIAM P. HAYMAN  
HERBERT E. NASON

## Lose Hair Suddenly.

In the western parts of New South Wales men are often denuded of all their hair. A man will go to bed apparently nothing wrong with him and wake up in the morning to find that every hair on his body has fallen out during the night. This disease has never been known to attack a woman. Once the hair falls out in this fashion, nothing yet invented will make a new crop grow.

## Slick Confidence Men.

"Some of them Kay See confidence men are pretty slick, ain't they, Lester?" asked old Riley Rezniew. "Yes, street" replied Lester Lazzenberry, who was just back from the Big Burg. "They're so darn slick they'd pick the pockets of a billiard table if you didn't watch 'em every minute."—Kansas City Star.

## Faulty Judgment.

"Miss Jones," sternly inquired the superintendent, "what has happened here? Five of your boys have black eyes and bruised faces." "The worst battered and most cheerful one is the new boy," answered the sixth-grade teacher. "The others thought he was for peace at any price. But he wasn't."

## Queer Physiology.

Mr. Chatterton—"My idea of a beautiful woman is one with a divine figure, a graceful carriage, a clear complexion, a laughing mouth, good teeth, a straight nose and, above all, dark, expressive eyes." Miss Giggles—"Eyes above all! Tee-hee! She'd look funny with eyes on the top of her head."

## No Need to Worry.

Mrs. Liverell—"Please don't be offended at the question, Tillie, but are you addicted to drink?" New Maid—"I don't know the taste of it, ma'am. You can keep a bottle in every room in the house if you like and you'll always find it as you left it."—Buffalo Express.

## Extraordinary Optimist.

An inmate of a Canadian charity home laughed himself to death over a joke. A man who can laugh himself to death in the poorhouse is a peculiar sort of an optimist that this world hasn't enough of.

## Home-Made Plaster.

Holes in plaster walls may be stopped with a mixture of sand and plaster of paris mixed into a paste with water. When dry cover with a piece of paper to match the wall.

## The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, is the title of Rhode Island, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	458,488.75	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts, secured	1171.45	Surplus fund	60,000.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00	Undivided profits	20,551.65
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	100,000.00	Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	4,950.62
U. S. Treasury Notes, unpaid	100,000.00	Circulating notes outstanding	95,200.00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned	2,325.33	Net amounts due to National Banks	7,813.80
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. subscription)	2,000.00	Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies	124,053.28
Value of banking house	2,000.00	Individual deposits subject to check	734,000.81
Real estate owned other than banking house	65,721.88	Certificates of deposit	22,881.39
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	165,682.09	Dividend unpaid	1,467.59
Exchanges for clearing houses	12,893.01	Total of demand deposits	755,115.10
Checks on other banks	4,812.77		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	6,000.00		
Total	\$1,185,112.22	Total	\$1,185,112.22

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport ss:  
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of September, 1918.  
GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Correct Attest:  
WILLIAM H. HARTLEY,  
WILLIAM H. LANGLEY,  
FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL, } Directors

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

For the Home and Business Purposes

Look over the display of

TOASTERS

GRILLS

FLAT IRONS

PERCOLATORS

WASHING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES, etc.

at our booth at the

## NEWPORT COUNTY FAIR

September 17, 18, 19, 20

Ask for a Demonstration and assure yourself they will save you money, time and labor.

## The Bay State Street Railway Co.

## ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT

Phone 27

449 Thames St.

## THE NEXT ISSUE

OF THE

## TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Closes for Entries and Corrections

September 20, 1918

## PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.

## The Right Sort of a Man

Will see more of his home, if he has to stay behind, these next few months, than he has the past few—that is, if his home is the right sort of a home.

That's up to you, wifey. Make it the right sort. Bright and cheery with your own personality, and attractive and comfortable with the right kind of furniture.

Right kind of furniture has been our hobby for generations and we are riding the same horse today, groomed as he never was before. Store and store houses full to overflowing of the many right kinds to meet your needs.

No mid season clearance sales here—we don't need it. Our goods move as fast as we can handle them in the regular way. Prices are right—that's why.

AT

## TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

## ANDREW EDWARDS PRESENTS

An Evening in a World of Classics

MR. SAMSON NOBLE, Violinist

MR. AUGUSTUS H. SWAN, Baritone

MRS. EURLIE YOUNG,

Soprano Soloist

At Mt. Zion Church

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 8:30

Do not miss this rare opportunity to hear these well known artists

Probate Court of the City of Newport, September 10th, 1918.

Estate of Hannah E. B. Payne, deceased. In writing is made by Lavina G. Payne, widow of John R. Payne, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that said Lavina G. Payne, late of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is referred to the 15th day of October at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

9-14

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., September 3d, 1918.

Estate of John R. Payne, deceased. In writing is made by Lavina G. Payne, widow of John R. Payne, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that said Lavina G. Payne, late of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is referred to the 15th day of October at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

9-14

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 3d, 1918.

Estate of Lloyd E. Ball, deceased. In writing is made by Asa R. Ball and others, heirs of said Lloyd E. Ball, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that said Asa R. Ball, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is referred to the 15th day of October at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

9-14

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 3d, 1918.

Estate of Amos H. Griffin, deceased. In writing is made by Isadore Griffin, wife of said Amos H. Griffin, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that said Isadore Griffin, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is referred to the 15th day of October at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

9-14

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 14, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM M. ROSE, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, who has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that they have accepted said trust and have given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

OLIVER C. ROSE, EVELYN A. ROSE, Executors.

9-14

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., September 7th, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of STEPHEN H. FARNHAM, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that they have accepted said trust and have given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ROBERT H. FARNHAM, JENNIE R. FARNHAM, Co-Executors.

9-14

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Aug. 31, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of ADDIE E. LEWIS, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that they have accepted said trust and have given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

RAY G. LEWIS, Executor.

9-14

CONSERVATOR'S NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Aug. 10, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Conservator of the estate of NANCY M. MOTT, of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CARRIE E. DEWEY, Conservator.

9-14

CONSERVATOR'S NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Aug. 10, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Conservator of the estate of NANCY M. MOTT, of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CARRIE E. DEWEY, Conservator.

9-14

CONSERVATOR'S NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Aug. 10, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Conservator of the estate of NANCY M. MOTT, of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CARRIE E. DEWEY, Conservator.

9-14

CONSERVATOR'S NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Aug. 10, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Conservator of the estate of NANCY M. MOTT, of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CARRIE E. DEWEY, Conservator.

## FOR SALE

Two-ton Electric Truck at very low price. Address BOX 7, NEWPORT OFFICE.

## TO NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wharf daily at 7:30 P. M.

Tickets, etc., at 16 Franklin St., or Wharf Office.

The NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

USE

## Electric Appliances

And Save Coal

Help us win this war

Try our

ELECTRIC GRILL

for a lunch or light meal

It is the ideal method of cooking. It will bake, boil, fry and broil at SLIGHT COST FOR ELECTRICITY

BAY STATE STREET

RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department,

Tel. 27 449 Thames St.

Mackenzie &amp; Winslow

[INCORPORATED]

Dealers in

HAY STRAW,

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: Elevator:

162 BROADWAY MARSH ST.

Phone 181 Phone 208

Jamestown Agency

ALTON P. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 20208

Are You Equipped to Win Success?

Here is your opportunity to secure against embarrassing errors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling words. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.

WEBSTER'S

NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARY is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer, made to meet your needs. It is in daily use by hundreds of thousands of successful men and women the world over. 400,000 Words, 2700 Pages, 6000 Illustrations, 12,000 Biographical Entries, 30,000 Geographical Subjects.

GRAND PRIZE, (Highest Award) Panama-Pacific Exposition.

REGULAR AND INDIA-PAPER EDITIONS. WRITE for Specimen Page, FREE. Pocket Size you name the price.

G. &amp; C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

The T. Munford Seabury Co

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

FALL SHOES

New lines of Shoes for FALL, showing the lasts and leathers for the present season

School Shoes

for girls and boys

We pay especial attention to the careful fitting of growing feet

The T. Munford Seabury Co

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

FALL SHOES

New lines of Shoes for FALL, showing the lasts and leathers for the present season

School Shoes

for girls and boys

We pay especial attention to the careful fitting of growing feet

The T. Munford Seabury Co

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

FALL SHOES

New lines of Shoes for FALL, showing the lasts and leathers for the present season

School Shoes

for girls and boys

We pay especial attention to the careful fitting of growing feet

The T. Munford Seabury Co

214 Thames Street.